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MAIN POLITICAL DIRECTORATE OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON MILITARY DETENTE

AU161622 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Sep 80 p 5

[Moscow correspondent Tibor Kis and foreign political editor Ferenc Varnai interview with Col Gen Aleksey Lizichev, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, headlined "NEPSZABADSAG Interview With Soviet Col Gen Aleksey Lizichev; for Military Detente"--in Moscow, no date given]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is the Soviet Union's position on military detente?

[Answer] Two contrary trends characterize the military and political position of the world today: On the one hand, the struggle waged by the Soviet Union and the friendly socialist countries to alleviate tension and, on the other hand, the continuation of armament, activation of reactionary forces and undermining of the prestige of socialism on the part of the imperialist forces. In our era, the imperialist circles launched a new campaign against peace and socialism and they have elevated the "policy of strength" to the status of an official policy. The United States has initiated an anti-Soviet campaign based on lies and slander about a "Soviet military threat" and the Soviet Union's "penetration" of other countries, and it deliberately falsifies the Afghanistan events. The purpose of all this is to bring pressure to bear on us and create a pretext for justifying their own aggressive plans and harsh intervention in other countries' domestic affairs. As for the Soviet Union, its foreign policy is clear and unequivocal. That has been manifest in Leonid Brezhnev's words: "In Europe--as in other areas of the world--we want peace, lasting peace. That is the firm foundation of our foreign policy."

We cannot be reproached for not having taken enough initiative to extend international detente to the military area. To mention only the latest of those: At the recent meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt, the Soviet Union again demonstrated its willingness to enter into negotiations, this time on nuclear weapons in Europe. Reaffirming our previous proposals concerning medium-range weapons in Europe, Leonid Brezhnev has made a new proposal as well: Simultaneously with, and as an integral part of the problem of medium-range nuclear missiles, the forward-based U.S. nuclear weapons should also be discussed. Eventual agreements could be realized following the coming into effect of the SALT II treaty. The Soviet proposal is now awaiting the answer of the United States and its Western allies.

Our second important initiative pertains to the talks on reducing armed forces and weapons in central Europe. To speed up the protracted talks in Vienna and impart a new impetus to them, the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries directly participating in the talks have proposed that efforts be concentrated primarily on reducing the number of Soviet and U.S. troops stationed in central Europe. Specifically, they have suggested that 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 U.S. troops be demobilized. The 20,000 Soviet troops that have already been unilaterally withdrawn from the GDR are not included in that. Also, they have made a compromise proposal concerning the collective level of the complement of the armies of both of the military-political alliances. According to that, the numerical strength of the forces of a country should not exceed 50 percent of the combined forces of a military alliance. These proposals could constitute an important new step in bringing the two sides' positions closer to one another. Of course, the talks cannot achieve their purpose if efforts are made only by one side. We expect a similar constructive stand from the Western side also.

[Question] According to Western propaganda, the Soviet Union is--allegedly--hatching aggressive plans and preparing the personnel of its armed forces for them also. In what spirit are soldiers and sailors really trained in your country?

[Answer] Since their existence, the Soviet Union and its armed forces have been constantly slandered by bourgeois propaganda. Today, when imperialism strives to aggravate the international situation and revive the cold war we can hardly expect anything else. The imperialists and hegemonists are trying to justify the arms race and the profits of the military industry complexes and are hiding their aggressive intentions behind this propaganda. Since its existence, the Soviet Union has never threatened and never attacked anyone. Every war that our people had to wage was an involuntary war forced upon us by hostile aggressive forces. And Leonid Brezhnev has stressed, with regard to the future: "Our country will never embark on the path of aggression, will never lift a hand against other peoples." The training of soldiers and sailors in an aggressive spirit would be alien to the nature of our society and the historical role of our army. The entire personnel of our army and navy has been and is being educated in the spirit of loyalty to the socialist fatherland, of peace, internationalism and friendship among peoples and of revolutionary vigilance against the machinations of the enemy. Soviet soldiers are given combat training that enables them to fulfill their responsibility for their fatherland and the socialist community successfully under any circumstances.

DRAGUNOV VIEWS RESULTS OF NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION CONFERENCE

LD072354 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Geneva, 7 Sep, TASS--TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports: The second conference to examine the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty closed here today. Delegations from 75 countries took part in its work. The conference reaffirmed that the treaty is a viable, optimal and well-balanced tool of cooperation between states on the international arena in the interests of reliable prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons and wide use of atomic energy for creative purposes. It is believed here that t..is main result of the conference will help further consolidate the nuclear non-proliferation regime and, thus, further the cause of strengthening peace and security and curbing the arms race. The majority of the delegates stressed in their speeches at the conference that it is necessary to further increase the effectiveness of control exercised by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in line with the treaty provisions. It was stressed that the IAEA control should be applied to the entire nuclear activity of the states which, not being parties to the treaty, import nuclear materials and special equipment. Many speakers pointed out that the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty largely contributes to the development of international cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy. Widely discussed was the implementation of the treaty, provision which binds all the signatories to conduct talks on effective measures on stopping the arms race and achieving nuclear disarmament. It was noted at the conference that certain successes in that direction have been accomplished in recent years which found expression in several agreements. However, it is not as yet possible to stop the arms race, as a number of delegates pointed out, primarily because of such actions as NATO's decision to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and proclamation by Washington of the doctrine of "limited nuclear war." Many speakers, especially representatives of African and Asian countries, expressed deep concern over the military-nuclear ambitions of the Republic of South Africa and Israel which endanger their neighbours and the cause of peace on the whole. Speaking on behalf of the delegations from the socialist countries, the Soviet representative stressed in his today's speech that the results of the work of the conference showed the importance of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and great interest of all the states in its consolidation, further invariable implementation of all its provisions and development of international cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy. It was decided to convene the next, third conference to examine the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1985.

EFFORTS TO DRAW AFGHAN ISSUE INTO PARLIAMENTARIANS TALKS NOTED

LD172002 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, Sep 17, TASS--The 67th conference of the Interparliamentary Union is under way here. Discussion on problems of ensuring peace and detente, on the situation in the Middle East, in the Persian Gulf area and in the Indian Ocean zone was held at the meeting today.

Representatives of socialist countries in their speeches pointed to the important international-political significance of the USSR's proposal to start discussing the question of medium-range nuclear missiles simultaneously and in organic connection with the question of American forward-based nuclear means, and also other initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, aimed at ensuring detente and disarmament. Bulgaria's delegate pointed to the need of the earliest negotiations on the Soviet proposal. This can be of decisive significance for elimination of the threat of atomic confrontation in Europe, he said.

The delegations of the majority of the Arab countries, a number of other states qualified the Israeli continuing illegal occupation of Arab territories, including the Arab part of Jerusalem, as a grave threat to peace and security. They demanded recognition of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to the establishment of a sovereign state of their own.

The delegations of the United States, Britain, the FRG, seeking to lead the conference away from the discussion of important international problems, try to impose upon its participants the discussion of the so-called "Afghan issue". The attempts to draw the conference into the discussion of this issue is a gross inadmissible interference into affairs of the Afghan people, are contrary to the spirit and the principles of the Interparliamentary Union, stressed member of the Committee of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, Secretary of the Board of the Writers' Union of the USSR V.M. Kozhevnikov.

The Soviet delegate resolutely declared in support of the protest of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which is contained in the message of the chairman of the Revolutionary Council Babrak Karmal. The text of the message was circulated today among the delegates of the conference.

Representatives of other socialist countries also gave a befitting rebuff to attempts of interference into Afghanistan's internal affairs.

The delegate of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly denounced the policy of threats and blackmail which is carried out against his country by Beijing leaders. The explanation for such a policy, he said might be that Beijing considers the independent sovereign Vietnamese state as the main obstacle to attaining its hegemonistic goals, he said.

Karmal Letter

LD171920 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep, TASS--A letter to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Inter-Parliamentary Union from Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal was circulated at the 67th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

"At a time when the 67th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union is being held in Berlin to discuss such burning international problems as peace and security on earth, disarmament and detente," the letter says, "it should be noted, deplorably, that there are still countries that abuse this opportunity. Instead of applying themselves to the main tasks of the conference, they are trying to undermine its agenda and to use this forum in their aims. Those countries exert themselves to misrepresent the facts, trying to draw the attention of the conference to the so-called question of Afghanistan and urge the participants to discuss this question separately and to make [it] introduce provisions related to the question in the draft resolution of the conference."

"In this connection it should be noted that the April revolution in our country has won the victory relying on broad support of the overwhelming majority of the Afghan people, including all the democratic forces of the country, under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The April revolution that has a national-democratic, anti-imperialist and anti-feudal character is the result of a prolonged and consistent struggle of the Afghan people against social injustice, the expression of its will to build a new flourishing society free from exploitation of man by man."

"The intrigues and plots of imperialist and reactionary forces and their armed aggression that continues to this day, the aggression that threatens our national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, created such a situation that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was compelled to defend itself and to ensure the noble aims of the great April revolution. Therefore the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan asked the Soviet Union to render it military assistance under the treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation that was signed in 1978 and registered at the United Nations Organization. This request is in keeping with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. A limited contingent of Soviet forces is staying temporarily in Afghanistan at our request so as to oppose the aggression and interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

"The Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, conducting the policy of respect for the right of all countries to freedom, national sovereignty and territorial integrity on the basis of non-interference in internal affairs of other countries, regards the afore-mentioned aspirations and attempts of certain countries as a gross and open interference in internal affairs of independent revolutionary Afghanistan and protests resolutely against this. The Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declares resolutely that this representative conference must not become an arena of the propaganda campaign of imperialist countries against Afghanistan."

"The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan asks the leadership of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to inform the participants in the conference of the principled stand of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with regard to such propaganda machinations."

MATVEYEV EMPHASIZES INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF ALMA-ATA SPEECH

LD181025 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 36, Signed to Press 4 Sep 80 p 10

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer Vikentiy Matveyev under the rubric "International Diary": "Forward-Looking"]

[Text] "The states' and peoples' most important task at the moment is to prevent the imperialist 'position of strength' policy from supplanting detente and the arms race flywheel from putting on a new and highly dangerous spurt."

These words taken from L.I. Brezhnev's 29 August Alma-Ata speech are addressed to governments and the world public at large. The leader of our country's Communist Party and head of the Soviet state pointed out the seriousness of the current international situation which demands purposeful actions in order to prevent further deterioration.

The appeal to reason in international relations uttered from that lofty tribune has great moral and psychological significance for the peoples and the public at large in present conditions where leading political figures in the major capitalist country--the United States--are taking part in a competition to fuel the situation and stoke war hysteria. The purpose of this ballyhoo is to give Americans, and not only Americans, the idea that thre is no alternative at the moment to building up military budgets and cranking up the arms spiral.

But there is an alternative--peace, not a new cold war and the creeping threat of a hot war! This was the leitmotiv of L.I. Brezhnev's Alma-Ata speech. It points out that there is a growing awareness in the world that none of the current serious international problems can be solved "from a position of strength." And the United States is no exception in this respect. Leonid Ilich expressed the belief that sooner or later the U.S. leaders will again arrive at this conclusion. And the sooner the better.

This is not wishful thinking. We are not deaf to the disturbing signals from across the ocean. Washington has proclaimed the so-called "new nuclear strategy" which amounts to making the actual idea of nuclear war more acceptable, as it were, to public opinion. It is taking pains to give a further boost to the plans to deploy new American nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries--missiles capable of hitting targets on the territory of the USSR and of our allies. As yet there are no signs of the U.S. administration's abandoning its attempts to put political pressure on our country through all kinds of "boycotts."

These are all real facts. No less immutable is the fact that Washington's course is bankrupt and futile. To speak to us in the "language of force" has always been a futile undertaking, and the more so in present conditions. This is stated by many sober-minded figures in the United States. They warn that any measures taken by the U.S. administration in the military sphere will inevitably provoke a response from the Soviet side. Consequently, the pursuit of "positions of strength" was and still is the pursuit of mirages in the desert.

As for the "political isolation" of the USSR, there has never been such a thing and there never will be such a thing. People in the United States who are hatching plans to "isolate" the USSR may find themselves in a position reminiscent of a well-known episode in Britain's not so distant past when, as a result of a storm, its communications with the European Continent were broken and the London papers reacted with the following headline: "Europe Cut Off from Britain...."

Even Republican Party presidential candidate R. Reagan does not support the ban on the sale of grain to our country. Yet Reagan sees himself as a "strong politician." And he knows how unpopular the trade boycott idea is in the country. Unemployment has become the main issue in the election campaign. Carter is promising Americans that the economic recession will be brought to a stop and that around 1 million new jobs will be created in the country in 1981. Meanwhile the number of people on the streets tops 8 million. Some "prospects."

In a speech on economic problems Carter talked the other day about the need for new capital investments in a number of American industrial sectors: energy, transport and others. But where will the money come from? This is the vital question. The White House has drawn up a 5-year program for a steady military budget buildup. But the public purse is not inexhaustible. By shaking out large amounts for the weapon-makers the administration is forcing civil sectors to live on a pittance.

Grim economic factors are the force which commands state figures not to squander resources on the arms race but to concentrate them on peaceful, civil needs.

Our country takes an optimistic view of the prospect of the development of relations with France, the FRG and other West European countries. We will not relax our efforts to advance along the path outlined by the Helsinki accords. That is why we attach such significance to the start of talks on matters relating to nuclear missiles in Europe and are waiting for the Western powers' leaders to respond to our proposals on these matters.

"We sincerely welcome the Soviet leaders' forward-looking stance," was the reaction of the Japanese paper MAINICHI to L.I. Brezhnev's Alma-Ata speech. Well said: "Forward-looking." In fact, not only in the sphere of Soviet-Japanese relations but in other important spheres of present-day international relations as well our country is erecting signposts clearly pointing the way to lasting peace. The prophets of gloom and despondence are countered with firm faith in the possibility of a better future despite the activation of the forces of militarism and reaction.

Thoughtful observers in the world note what was said in the Alma-Ata speech about the situation in China where, as L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, certain Maoist concepts of the theory and practice of internal development, which have nothing in common with socialism, are being subjected to public and private criticism. Unfortunately, this has not yet affected Chinese foreign policy. It remains hostile to our and other socialist countries.

However, as practice shows, the fact that the fundamental interests of the country's development demand not the redirection of forces and resources to foreign adventures which are known to be unsound and dangerous but their concentration on the vital needs of the Chinese people is not less real but even more real for China. This is characterized by the official PRC leaders' recent admission that by virtue of the complex economic situation steps must be taken to curb the growth of the country's military budgets. They have been growing constantly for many years.

So, despite the complexities of the international situation, there are real conditions for seeking a fundamental normalization. Our party and state in conjunction with the other socialist community countries, are fully resolved to act in this sphere. Over to the governments of the United States and the other Western countries.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY CONFERENCE PREVIEWED

LD172033 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 17 Sep, TASS--A Soviet delegation, led by Ivan Morozov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, today left Moscow by air for Vienna to attend the 24th session of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The session will specify the programme of the agency's activities for 1981-1983, endorse the agency's budget for 1981, consider the annual report of the board of directors for 1979 and elect the steering organs of the agency.

The participants in the general conference are to discuss a package of issues embracing both problems of further development of international cooperation in peaceful utilization of atomic energy and problems of enhancing the effectiveness and reliability of the system of guarantees of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

That organization plays an important role in preventing the switch of nuclear energy from its use in peaceful purposes to development of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Since the time of the formation of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Soviet Union advocates expansion of cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy both on bilateral and multilateral basis. The Soviet Union has always expressed and expresses the readiness to share its rich experience and technical possibilities to help those who use the atom for the good of peace. The USSR invariably advocates the all-round enhancing of the role of the agency as an instrument of fruitful international cooperation in utilization of atomic energy in peaceful purposes. The peculiarity of this session of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency is that [it] will be held after the completion of the second Geneva conference to consider the action of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

PRAVDA VIEWS ISSUES TO BE DEBATED AT UN SESSION

LD150910 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 15 Sep, TASS--The Soviet Union regards the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly as an important international forum which faces the task of consolidating the positive changes in the international arena, repulsing the enemies of peace and detente and setting out new guidelines of international cooperation in the interests of universal peace and the security of peoples. The newspaper PRAVDA underlines in a dispatch from New York that the task acquires special topicality today, since the international situation has lately deteriorated considerably. The leaders of the military NATO bloc, above all the United States, have adopted a dangerous line at wrecking the process of detente, and spurring the arms race in an attempt to change in their favour the approximate military equivalance that has taken shape in the world. Imperialist forces are trying to dictate their will on peoples and states. A particular threat to the destiny of peace is Washington's departure from a constructive dialogue directed at curbing the arms race, departure from joint steps in the field of disarmament. This is graphically evidenced by the refusal to ratify the SALT II treaty, by an attempt to impose the deployment of U.S. nuclear Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe. Washington's plans to introduce "a new nuclear strategy" and to "legalize" the idea of "partial" use of nuclear mass-annihilation weapons are likewise very dangerous and sinister. That is why questions of limiting and stopping the arms race will remain in the center of attention of the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly. In this connection PRAVDA notes that many elements of the broad disarmament programme, put forward by the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, have been included in the draft declaration proclaiming the 1980s the second disarmament decade. The draft will be submitted for consideration to the opening session. The Soviet Union has also submitted for consideration of the 35th United Nations General Assembly session the question of historical responsibility of states for the preservation of the nature of the earth for the present and succeeding generations.

PRAVDA reminds of the significance of the solution of such important problems as a complete end to nuclear weapons tests, prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons, non-use of force in international relations, decolonization and the struggle against apartheid, the establishment of a new international economic order, and writes further: "Already now one can also see the difficulties which the opening assembly session will have to come across. Forces hostile to the cause of peace, above all, representatives of Washington and Beijing, are planning to raise such questions which will lead to a direct interference in the internal affairs of other states. They are going to use the U.N. rostrum for discussing the so-called Afghan and Kampuchean questions. By making that unseemly move imperialist circles and Beijing hegemonists are trying to cover up their aggressive actions against freedom and independence of the Afghan and the Kampuchean peoples". The article says in conclusion that life in all its entirety has proved that serious international problems can be solved not with the use of force or a threat of war, but only through negotiations. This is the only reasonable way.

CARTER USING PRESIDENTIAL POSITION FOR ELECTION ENDS

LD171515 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Sep 80 p 3

[Observer Oleg Anichkin "International Review": The Presidential Race Continues"]

[Text] The final stage of the election campaign has begun in the United States. In less than 2 months we will know the name of the next White House incumbent. Democrat J. Carter and Republican R. Reagan are now fighting it out face to face. In the time remaining they will tour the country, delivering numerous speeches and making a desperate effort to excite voters' interest and win them over.

Until recently the impression was that the Republicans were well ahead of the Democrats and would be the eventual presidential election winners. Comparatively recently the public opinion polls showed that Republican candidate Reagan was way in front of his rival, incumbent President Carter. The situation has now changed and that gap no longer exists. The closing of the gap indicates that by election day Carter and Reagan could have more or less equal chances. This by no means signifies that the situation has become more favorable for the Democrats and worse for the Republicans.

A leveling of the correlation of forces is taking place between the parties which constitute the so-called two-party system. This process began soon after the Democratic National Convention. The Democrats managed to show that their condition was not as bad as it previously appeared. They gave the impression that they had managed to overcome the disagreements and even the developing split in their ranks. In fact they are not so monolithic. The contradictions and disagreements remain, and they are pretty serious although muted at the moment. The leadership of the Democratic Party, in which the supporters of President Carter are currently in the majority, is seeking unity, on the surface at least, with one aim in mind--to defeat Reagan.

Carter is seeking the support of Senator E. Kennedy. But the senator will only give support on the basis of his own interests. In fact he is actively aspiring to the leadership of the Democratic Party. His plan is first of all to support his allies in the party--the Democratic congressmen and senators seeking reelection this year--and only then consider supporting Carter.

Carter is getting ready to carry out the final part of the election campaign in most vigorous fashion, after the style of Harry Truman in 1948, when everyone predicted that he would be defeated but he went on to win reelection for a second term. The Democrats tactics are to convince the American electorate that Republican candidate Reagan is not competent to be president. They constantly emphasize that Reagan's governorship of California was unconvincing in terms of presidential aspirations. They also want to show that as a statesman he could be very dangerous and involve the country in risky adventure.

They are not in the least perturbed by the fact that the present Democratic administration is currently accused by everyone, including allies, of pursuing an inconsistent and often risky and adventurist course. Clearly, this captures the essence of the American election process. It is difficult to spot a difference between the two parties which take turns in the White House. At the moment all the polemics between the presidential candidates amount to wrangling and squabbling and nothing more. As an American paper noted, Carter wants to show that, if he is not the "best" candidate to face Reagan, at any rate, he is not the "worst" presidential candidate. [paragraph continues]

Attempts are made to make the most favorable impression on the electorate, and anything goes in that respect. This resembles a past election situation. As a Democratic presidential candidate, Adlai Stevenson once told his Republican opponents: "If you stop spreading lies about me I will stop telling the truth about you."

This is not to say, of course, that the Reagan election campaign is beginning to lose ground. In a sense the Republican candidate has reached the limit of his progress. In practical terms the character and tactics of the Republican campaigns are little different from those of the Democrats. Maybe Reagan has recently been trying to come over as a more respectable politician than he has hitherto been portrayed. But in fact, many Americans and U.S. allies are of the opinion that the former California governor lacks experience in world politics. His response to this is that to conduct foreign policy affairs he will enlist politicians with great experience in that sphere. Moreover, he says that foreign policy affairs will be dealt with by vice presidential candidate Bush, who has been active in the diplomatic sphere in the past. Even now he is carrying out Reagan's diplomatic instructions. To the Democrats' sallies and accusations of incompetence Reagan replies: "I may say dumb things, but Carter does dumb things."

On election day several factors could be decisive. So-called independent candidate John Anderson, who is trying to attract the Democrats and Republicans disillusioned with their presidential candidates, could influence the election outcome. His attempt to broaden his campaign is having no success. According to the public opinion polls, he will win scarcely more than 15 percent of the vote. The impression at the moment is that the Democratic candidate stands to lose most. But, according to specialists, the "Anderson factor" will wane as the elections draw near. Democratic malcontents will return to the fold to attain the main goal--the defeat of the Republicans. They predict that the same will happen with the Republicans. This is a further manifestation of the mechanism of the two-party system whereby the ruling class does all it can to prevent other parties from participating in the election process.

That is what is happening to the "independent" Anderson, who had no intention at all of encroaching on this system.

To have presidential power provides definite advantages. The President is able to make last-minute decisions entirely geared to his election ends. Literally the other day, President Carter announced his new economic program. It stipulates a tax cut, and bigger appropriations for those spheres of production where there are serious crisis phenomenon. In other words, he is trying to reassure ordinary Americans worried by the threat of unemployment and constantly rising prices. In addition, the presidential program announced an extension of the terms of unemployment benefits which, for most unemployed people, run out on the very eve of the elections. Is this not an example of the use of presidential power in the interests of the election campaign? Another example. Recently Carter has been trying to activate the "Near East settlement" in the context of the deadlocked Camp David deal. His envoys have been frequenting Cairo and Tel Aviv. Carter needs a resumption of talks, the Washington POST writes, for election considerations.

So this year American voters are faced with a choice between two politicians who are unpopular in the country. There is great concern in the United States at the moment about the election process, political stability and the country's future. [paragraph continues]

Realistically minded Americans are worried by the fact that the American system allows politicians to put forward their own interests as national interests and national interests as their own. In this connection, a great deal is being said in the United States about the state leadership crisis. Well-known historian Henry Steele Commager bluntly stated that American politicians think more about reelection than about state interests. "Both in foreign and in domestic policy, as far as the nomination of candidates and the election of the president are concerned," he believes, "there is a belief that personal interests prevail over the interests of the country and of civilization." New York TIMES commentator Reston agrees with Commager's conclusions and notes that as a result of this crisis all the country's main problems remain unresolved. The leadership crisis in America, he writes, is not merely of a political but also of a general character. The country's future is too important to be subject to politickers' personal manipulations.

Such are the U.S. election situation at the moment and Americans' views on its content and essence.

U.S. AUTHORITIES PROTECTING DAN RATHER

LD162312 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1442 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Washington, 16 Sep (TASS)--The U.S. authorities have effectively taken under their protection Dan Rather, a correspondent of the CBS television company, accused by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] of complicity in a serious crime--the barbarous murder of three Afghan workers on the territory of that country. At the same time the champions of "human rights" in the U.S. administration are even trying to give the impression that, allegedly, nothing in particular happened, and that there are no grounds for conducting any sort of investigation or undertaking other measures.

In response to a request by a TASS correspondent to comment on the "Rather affair," an official representative of the White House stated haughtily that he "did not intend to comment on all reports appearing in the foreign press." And when he was reminded that it was a question of an official note of protest handed to the U.S. charge d'affaires in Afghanistan, he thereupon recommended that the State Department be approached.

An official representative of the U.S. diplomatic department confirmed that a protest had been received which, as he expressed it, contained accusations against U.S. citizen D. Rather and a demand for him to be handed over to the Government of Afghanistan. However, he added, as the State Department had no date for checking the justification of these accusations, his department did not intend to reply to the note or to undertake any steps in connection with the incident.

The reasons for such silence are quite obvious. The protest note from the DRA Foreign Ministry clearly states that there is incontrovertible proof of the participation of U.S. citizens in the murder of Afghans and contains the demand that the guilty ones be handed over for trial. What is in question is that at the end of March this year a group of American journalists illegally entered Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan and joined a counterrevolutionary band. An attack was made on the village of Fathabad in Nangarhar Province and a reprisal was carried out against three Afghan workers who were engaged in clearing an irrigation canal. One of the American journalists ordered the bandits to torture the workers, to stone them and cut their heads off.

The U.S. mass information media which are very fond of making a noise on the smallest pretext connected with Afghanistan, this time have clammed up and as yet have reported hardly anything about Dan Rather's crime to American viewers or readers. And this is not a run-of-the-mill bandit operating on the streets of American cities but a television journalist who is very well known in the United States and who next year is to chair the very popular CBS Evening News television program.

Also keeping quiet up to now are the respected members of the U.S. Congress who are completely unconcerned about the murder of three Afghan workers which was committed with the assistance of an American journalist.

SIMONYAN DISCUSSES ROLE, STRUCTURE, WEAPONRY OF AIR FORCE, NAVY

LD180715 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 4 September 1980 published on page 3 under the rubric "The Army of Aggression and Piracy" a 1,800-word article by Doctor of Military Sciences Maj Gen R. Simonyan, "from foreign press information," headlined "The U.S. Air Forces." The article begins: "Among the great number of big and 'small' armed adventures by the United States, it is hard to find one in which the air forces did not take part. In the aggressive wars in Korea and Indochina, in the intervention against Cuba and other countries in the Caribbean and Central America, in the abortive military sabotage adventure in Iran in April--everywhere American aviation has been assigned far from the least important role. It was and it remains one of the main resources of a U.S. imperialism which lays claim to the role of world gendarme. As a result of 'errors' in the North American air defense warning and notification computer system, its strategic components have more than once been put on enhanced combat readiness, which has created a threat of nuclear missile war." Simonyan goes on to outline the structure and composition of the six main components of the U.S. Air Forces--the "Strategic Air Command, Tactical Air Command, Military Transport Air Command and the U.S. Air Force commands in the European zone, the Pacific zone and the Alaska zone." In conclusion Simonyan notes the "main directions of the further development of the American Air Forces."

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA for 12 September 1980 publishes on page 3 a further 1,800-word article by Simonyan, headlined "The U.S. Naval Forces." In a similar introductory passage he states that "the naval forces occupy a special place in Washington's hegemonist course, since in the assessment of Pentagon leaders they possess the capacity to operate flexibly in various parts of the world ocean and conduct combat operations of differing forms and content." There follows an outline of the structure, noting the composition of the submarine forces, air forces, surface forces and marine forces. Simonyan then discusses the structure and functions of the 2d, 3d, 6th and 7th fleets, and adds: "At present, with a view to giving a 'show of strength' and preparing aggressive actions against Iran, 36 ships are concentrated in the Indian Ocean, and particularly in the Persian Gulf region; these include aircraft carriers, a considerable proportion of whose aircraft are capable of carrying nuclear weapons." Finally he briefly notes current trends in the development of the U.S. Navy.

TRUD ALLEGES U.S. HARBORING WAR CRIMINALS

LD180755 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 10 September 1980 publishes on page 3 a 2,000-word article by special correspondent Yu. Dmitriyev, entitled "Werewolves," in which he alleges that the United States is sheltering two war criminals and traitors to the Soviet people, Dordzhi Arabakov and Azda Boldyrev, originally from the Kalmystskaya ASSR and now living as innocent citizens in Philadelphia. Dmitriyev goes into great detail about their alleged war crimes inflicted on their own people while operating in the "Kalmytskiy Cavalry Corps" under the German Otto Weba and deplores the fact that the United States continues to harbor two people who, the author claims, under cover of ideological pretensions have been no more than downright criminals.

KIM TAE-CHUNG SENTENCE REVEALS 'TYRANNY' OF SEOUL REGIME

LD171714 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 17 Sep, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The military tribunal in Seoul today sentenced to death leader of liberal opposition, former candidate for presidency of South Korea Kim Tae-chung. Kim Tae-chung, who was arrested four months ago, was charged with "an antigovenmental conspiracy", which was concocted by the military authorities. 23 other defendants, who were also accused, were sentenced to different terms in prison--from three to 20 years.

Kim Tae-chung and other representatives of the South Korean public were tried for their actions in defence of human rights, which were flouted in South Korea, for their demands of democratic reforms. No matter how hard the judges and the Seoul military leaders, who stood behind them, tried to present the defendents as "instigators for mutiny," they failed to produce any proof of their guilt. The trial from the beginning to end was a farce since the lot of the defendants was decided beforehand.

Kim Tae-chung and other representatives of the opposition who were in the dock, resolutely turned down the charges against them, and declared that their activities were aimed at serving the interests of the people which languishes in conditions of violence and arbitary rule in the south of Korea.

The Seoul regime, a typical example of military dictatorship, pounces [as received] brutal repressions on all those who though indirectly come out for liberalization of the present South Korean realities. The latter-day Seoul dictator, Chon Tu-hwan, sank in blood the action of the Kwangju people who demanded the lifting of martial law and the holding of elections. It was a spontaneous action of the people who ran out of patience.

"The bloody bath" in Kwangju was staged by crack troops which are under the command of the Pentagon General John Wickham, commander of the Joint American-South Korean Armed Forces. This fact eloquently speaks for itself.

That the Kwangju butcher has become president of South Korea also took place with the approval of his American supporters, and though Washington now in word rebukes Seoul for "excessive brutality" of the sentence, the leaders of the Seoul regime would have hardly risked to act against the will of the American masters had it not been for their support beforehand.

The repression against Kim Tae-chung was prepared long ago, at least since 1971 when he dared to challenge the then dictator Pak Chong-hui by running for the presidency of South Korea. The candidate of the opposition won almost half of the votes then. It is very indicative if one is to take into account in what conditions "the elections" took place.

The death sentence to Kim Tae-chung is the testimony of the brutal tyranny of the Seoul regime. It also shows that Washington is ready to go to the extremes in order to prevent any manifestations of opposition to the regime.

KOROLEV COMMENTS ON RECENT SOUTH KOREA DEVELOPMENTS

SK180626 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Article by Moscow Radio commentator Korolev]

[Text] Washington removed dictator Pak Chong-hui because it considered him an obstacle to [word indistinct] and placed Chon Tu-hwan, a new figure, at the forefront.

General Wickham, commander of U.S. forces in South Korea, succeeded in placing him in the presidency, regarding him as a powerful successor capable of ensuring cooperation with Washington's policies toward South Korea. The new Seoul dictator is hastily trying to please his masters on the other side of the ocean. He exposed his vicious nature even before he assumed the presidency through his cruel oppression of South Korean democratic figures. Several thousand people were killed and tens of thousands were imprisoned at the orders of the dictator. Chon Tu-hwan became notorious as a consequence of the Kwangju incident. Kwangju, where the people struggled against the South Korean military rule, was immersed in blood. Chon Tu-hwan is now hastening the removal of his political rivals, as is revealed by the attempt to execute Kim Tae-chung and his followers at a military trial.

For the last 35 years, South Korea has been the military base of the United States in the Far East. The United States maintains some 40,000 U.S. troops and many weapons, including nuclear weapons, in South Korea. U.S. President Carter promised he would withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea. However, his promise, like many other promises from Washington, remains unfulfilled. Speaking in Wisconsin recently. Carter said the United States will observe its security commitments in South Korea. It will continue a military presence in South Korea, offering broad military support to the dictatorial Seoul regime.

Carter's statement indicates that Washington regards the Seoul regime's violation of basic human rights as a matter of no importance. South Korea is a strategic military base of the United States. In fact, it is a territory of the United States. U.S. support for the Seoul dictator further instigates the Seoul regime to intensify its atrocities and dictatorial rule.

JOINT USSR-JAPANESE OIL, GAS PROJECTS NOTED

LD171536 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 17 Sep, TASS--A Soviet delegation headed by Deputy USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Vladimir Sushkov has returned to Moscow from Tokyo. It took part in talks with the Japanese company Sakhalin Kaihazu Kiorioki concerning the joint Soviet-Japanese project to develop oil and gas deposits on the coastal shelf of Sakhalin Island.

Exploratory drilling is being conducted at the oil and gas deposits starting with the middle of 1977 [as received] in accordance with a programme agreed upon by the sides and providing at the first stage for the discovery of sufficient amounts of oil and gas. The big volume of geological prospecting work conducted since then makes it possible to draw the encouraging conclusion that there exist sufficiently big resources of both oil and gas, this creating a material basis for the sides to reach agreement on the further programme of developing the deposits. And it was these questions that were in the centre of attention at the talks in Tokyo.

The Sakhalin project is a large-scale one. For this reason, being aware of its big impact on Soviet-Japanese economic exchange, the interested Japanese business circles are of a high opinion of the results of the talks.

The head of the Soviet delegation also told a TASS correspondent that he was satisfied with the talks. He said the visit was a very fruitful one. The practice of earlier adopted programmes of work under the project shows that they are being carried out successfully. Although geological prospecting work is yet to be completed, oil deposits have already been discovered on Sakhalin's shelf and, moreover, in volumes exceeding 100 million tons that are stipulated by the agreement. In addition to this, several rather big gas structures were discovered on the shelf during the exploratory drilling.

"The inclusion of these two key raw materials into the orbit of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic cooperation will exert a substantial influence on the expansion of trade turnover between the two countries and will also enhance a partial solution of Japan's most acute energy problem," Vladimir Sushkov said.

"Speaking of the immediate future of Soviet-Japanese economic cooperation," the head of the Soviet delegation said, "it can be also linked with projects of working the timber resources of the Far East and other projects on which decision was made at the latest Soviet-Japanese conference on economic matters held in Moscow last autumn."

It was reported recently by the Japanese press that the Japanese administration has decided to resume crediting by the Export-Import Bank of the timber project and the additional credit under an earlier agreement on cooperation in the working of south Yakutian coal deposits.

"More distant prospects will depend in many ways on the Japanese side's constructive approach to business cooperation with the USSR," Vladimir Sushkov stressed. He added: "Our position in respect of trade and economic exchange with Japan remains unchanged. We come out for a multi-plane cooperation with Japan, including joint projects of developing the fuel and raw material resources of our eastern areas that present a mutual interest."

"We are convinced," Vladimir Sushkov noted in conclusion, "that long-term and large-scale trade and economic cooperation is an important factor of developing and consolidating goodneighbourly relations between our countries."

ILINSKIY NOTES AMNESTY OFFER TO AFGHAN REBELS

LD171421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent M. Ilinskiy Kabul dispatch: "Unmasking Misinformers"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] BAKHTAR and the Kabul Province press report new successes for army subunits, security forces and militia, which enjoy the support of the population's broad strata in the struggle against counterrevolutionary elements.

Men of the mountain brigade, cooperating closely with volunteer resistance groups, have routed several bandit nests near Kalat-i-Ghilzai, main city of Zabol Province, which has a population of approximately 180,000.

Commenting on this report, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) Ministry of Internal Affairs confirmed to your correspondent that several well-known bandits have been arrested. Their cases are being examined at the moment. The Ministry of Internal Affairs noted that the bandits were armed with U.S., Chinese and Pakistani weapons.

The Western and Beijing press and various espionage radio stations continue to spread false information about some fighting in Ghazni. The aim of this misinformation is clear--it is to encourage counterrevolutionary elements and aggravate the situation in the region. In fact it is quiet in Ghazni, as a BAKHTAR crrespondent reported, normal life is continuing and security and public order are being maintained.

A few days ago I had occasion to talk with two merchants who had come to Kabul from Ghazni. They expressed great satisfaction with the work of the DRA government, which has made many efforts to normalize the population's life and give people the opportunity to work in secure conditions. One of the merchants remarked that there has been a certain lowering of prices on a number of consumer goods in the Ghazni market recently. This is concrete evidence that life is returning to normal in the province.

And another important factor: An increasing number of Ghazni's young people are volunteering for resistance group detachments.

"We will not let our people's enemy destroy the villages and disturb the peaceful life of our fathers, mothers, sisters and children," (Aziz), a 20-year old volunteer from Mazar-e Sharif, said to me. "The marauding bandits ensconced in the hills are like wild animals at bay. But some are beginning to realize that their days are numbered and that they must look for an honorable way out. We are trying to find the means and to explain to the Dushmans the pointlessness of resistance. Afghanistan's true patriots are humane. If a former bandit gives himself up and wishes to work honorably, he will be given the opportunity to do so."

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the DRA Government are directing the country's population to repulse the counterrevolutionaries decisively. As part of these aims they are working to consolidate Afghan society in defense of the April revolution's gains and to achieve a conclusive victory over the DRA's enemies as quickly as possible.

IZVESTIYA CITES PLAUDITS OF AFGHAN CLERICS ON USSR VISIT

LD170929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Trip Completed"]

[Text] The visit to the Soviet Union by a delegation of religious figures from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) has ended; it was here for more than a week at the invitation of the Central Asian and Kazakhstan Muslim Spiritual Administration and the Caucasus Muslim Spiritual Administration.

The guests, divided into two large groups, made a tour of the eastern Soviet republics. They viewed the development of various sectors of the national economy, acquainted themselves with historic sights and took part in divine worship.

In Uzbekistan delegation members visited Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara and other cities.

At Tashkent's "imam of Bukhara" higher Islamic university they met Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov. The Afghan delegation was received by R. Ashuraliyev, deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers.

Sharing his impressions of the stay in Uzbekistan, (Mohammad Hasan Arash), a delegation member, said:

"We saw that the Uzbek people live in happiness and freedom. Having taken charge of their own destiny, they have made a huge stride forward in a historically short period of time. The April revolution opened the way to progress for Afghans too. The help and support of the Soviet Union and of all progressive forces is a guarantee of our victory," (Arash) stressed.

After his stay in Uzbekistan, Mullah (Abdkurakhim) spoke with gratitude of the Soviet people's solidarity, which he and his fellow travelers had felt everywhere.

(Said Sakender Muzaffari), a religious leader from Kabul, was a member of the group which visited Azerbaijan. In conversation with journalists he condemned the slanderers working in the West and in Beijing and their false inventions about the USSR.

In Soviet Azerbaijan, (Said Sakender Muzaffari) said, we were convinced that our Muslim brothers live in prosperity and freedom and we saw how splendid this republic is which has achieved the level of the highly developed countries. We hope that the same joyful and happy life will be the lot of our land too.

The Afghan guests have now returned home.

CURRENT ATMOSPHERE AT WARSAW OPTICAL PLANT DESCRIBED

LD171429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko "Warsaw Reportage": "Loyalty to the Ideals of Socialism"]

[Text] I arrived at the Warsaw optical plant at the height of the working day. I called in at the PZPR plant committee where First Secretary Zenon Zapala greeted me with a firm handshake. One of the enterprise's longest-serving workers (his working career began here, he spent much time working at a machine and was a foreman), this tall, thick-set man is the embodiment of concentration and energy which, one feels, has not been sapped by weariness resulting from a constant stream of pressing matters.

"What has been the main feature of life at the plant in recent weeks?" I asked.

"The collective functioned and turned out products," he answered.

There is a great deal to that answer at this time, when People's Poland is faced by complex tasks and the need to emerge from a difficult economic situation and when the party is taking steps to overcome the crisis which has emerged and to restore and strengthen links with the working class and with all working people. As is apparent from press reports, the normal production rhythm is being maintained in the Warsaw optical plant as in most of the country's industrial enterprises. We must show tremendous appreciation S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, noted at the Sixth RZPR Central Committee Plenum, to those workers' collectives and those millions of working people who had cause for dissatisfaction but who worked selflessly and remained at their job stations. Thanks to them, normal life continued in the country. There was much at that time that demanded tremendous effort and concentration on the part of the plant's communists. These are essential now, too. Speaking of present concerns in the collective, Zenon Zapala recounts:

"The atmosphere in the collective and in the party organization is determined by the frank and principled discussion of the very important problems facing the country and the party. These days dozens of people are coming to the plant committee with their thoughts, businesslike criticism and suggestions."

Here, at this big Warsaw enterprise, as throughout the country, communists and nonparty people are discussing the burning problems of economic and sociopolitical life. They are showing great interest in questions of developing socialist democracy and broadening worker participation in production management.

"It is true that insufficient use was made of workers' initiative and the present demand that the broadest scope be given to their initiative is just," Zenon Zapala continues. "And indeed we have repeatedly had occasion to be convinced of the importance of workers' suggestions in matters great and small. Let us consider one such fact from the life of our plant. The planning organs and the management had a plan to buy a license from a certain Western firm for producing a very up-to-date camera. But the collective, having gained the party committee's support, spoke against this scheme and showed that it was irrational to begin such a complex matter which would require substantial resources which could be better put into expanding the output of photographic enlargers--once production of these has been set up, they will be bought after on the domestic market and they will also go for export. And that is what has happened....

The tense reflection, keen debates and clashes of opinions and assessments, characteristic of the present discussion, nevertheless are rooted in common ground. This common ground is loyalty to socialist Poland.

The Warsaw optical plant is a well known enterprise both within the country and abroad. It produces intricate, precision products that are often unique. They include microscopes, medical and geophysical instruments, lasers and photographic equipment. Typical of many Warsaw plants at the beginning of the twenties, it all began with a small workshop where lenses were made. Like a mirror the enterprise's history reflects the complex and heroic annals of the people and the Communist Party. The prewar years with the cruel rash of unemployment and the struggle against the bourgeoisie, the nightmare of the Hitlerite occupation and the explosions of the fascist mortar bombs which turned the plant into a ruin.... Then the buildings which rose from the ashes, the new machinery, the sound reputation of the plant's brand mark.

Then came a further page of history that is typical not just of this plant. In the fifties Soviet experts worked here and helped their Polish friends to assimilate new equipment and technological processes and make the transition to more complex types of product. Next year, I was told at the plant's party committee, we intend to celebrate the enterprise's 60th anniversary. We certainly want to invite the Soviet comrades who worked alongside us, too-Makarov, Kozlov, Arabyan, Tatishchev....

The people who came to help are remembered with cordiality and gratitude. The tradition of friendship which links Poland with the Soviet Union and with other socialist countries is a firm one. Like all good traditions it does not weaken but grows stronger with the years. Socialist Poland's recent difficult days have confirmed this once more. There was tremendous satisfaction here at the news that, when L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium received M.Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, in the Kremlin it was stressed that, under the present conditions, it is particularly important to comprehensively increase the effectiveness of Soviet-Polish economic cooperation both on a bilateral basis and within the CEMA framework.

Ryszard Bielawski, a cadre worker, plant veteran and calibrator with 40 years' experience of work, told me how much this aid and support means. This man has lived a full life. He became a communist in 1942, a most terrible and cruel time for the peoples. He fought with the people's army against the fascists. He spent time in a concentration camp. After the war he fought against the underground reactionaries, and when life finally returned to its peaceful course he went back to his lathe.

He spoke about himself and his comrades who for all these decades have added to the Polish working class' glorious traditions and he shared his reflections about the present situation, about its difficult lessons, about the high measure of responsibility which it places on every Polish communist and about resolving the very important task of strengthening the PZPR's mutual relationship with the working people and above all with the working class. This man's life story can perhaps be paralleled with the story of socialist Poland. This link, this interweaving is hard and fast. And there are millions of such interweavings in the country.

Now, therefore, when the Polish people are resolving complex and difficult problems in a period of intense work on organizing the masses, worker-communists such as Ryszard Bielawski, and nonparty people are speaking above all of loyalty to the socialist ideals of People's Poland, loyalty to the gains achieved in the years of people's power under the leadership of the PZPR. The working class' ideological and political maturity creates the conditions for the country's further progress along the path of socialism. And nobody will divert the Polish people from their chosen socialist path.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND GREETINGS TO BULGARIAN PARTY, PEOPLE

LD171527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the Bulgarian national holiday--the 36th anniversary of the socialist revolution--we send to you, to the BCP Central Committee and the Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers and to the entire fraternal Bulgarian people cordial congratulations on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people.

The day when the independent democratic Bulgarian state came into being--9 September 1944--is imprinted on the memory of the Bulgarian people and of their friends. It is quite clear today that this abrupt turning point in history kindled new creative forces in the Bulgarian people. Through their selfless labor on ancient Bulgarian soil profound social, political and cultural transformations have been implemented and a modern dynamically developing economy has been created. Bulgaria's achievements over the years of people's power are a remarkable example of the enormous possibilities which the socialist system offers the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia and all members of society.

Throughout these years the advanced detachment of the Bulgarian working class and the whole people--the Communist Party, currently looking forward to its 12th congress--has been in the vanguard of socialist building. We are convinced that in the forthcoming period the Bulgarian people will achieve remarkable new successes under the BCP's proven leadership.

Soviet-Bulgarian relations, based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are characterized by sincere friendship, trust and complete mutual understanding. Convincing confirmation of this was the recent Soviet-Bulgarian summit meeting in the Crimea. The course of the CPSU and the BCP toward comprehensive cooperation and rapprochement between our parties, countries and peoples is being implemented consistently. Communists and all Soviet people value highly these fraternal relations and are fully resolved to strengthen and deepen them as a most valuable common gain.

Together with the other fraternal countries Bulgaria is making a fitting contribution to strengthening the Warsaw Pact organization and is participating actively in the work of CEMA. The foreign policy of socialist Bulgaria, which consistently advocates the deepening of the detente process, peace and security, equitable cooperation and social progress in Europe and throughout the world and the development of good-neighborly relations on the Balkan Peninsula, enjoys well-deserved prestige in the international arena.

Wholeheartedly we wish you, dear comrades, the communists and all Bulgarian people new successes in building the developed socialist society and in the struggle to preserve world peace.

Long live the fraternal friendship and unbreakable unity of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev A. Kosygin

MEETING MARKS 36TH ANNIVERSARY OF BULGARIAN REVOLUTION

LD171501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 4

[Excerpts] TASS--The fraternal, unbreakable friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Bulgaria is based on loyalty to the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. This was stressed 8 September at a celebration meeting of Moscow working people's representatives devoted to the 36th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, talked of the Bulgarian people's achievements in all spheres of life. He stressed that the main motivating force and guarantee of all the successes Bulgaria has achieved and is striving for along the Leninist path is the eternal and unbreakable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. The Bulgarian people, like all progressive mankind, the ambassador said, note with great gratitude the decisive role and contribution of the CPSU and Soviet state to the strengthening of general peace.

The meeting was attended by Z. N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities; representatives of party, soviet and social organizations, military commanders and also a delegation from the All-National Committee of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship headed by the committee's deputy chairman, Bulgarian Hero of Socialist Labor D. Patkov.

ZHIVKOV, SHCHERBITSKIY HOLD 'CORDIAL' MEETING IN SOFIA

LD180701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] Sofia, 6 Sep (TASS)--T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, met today with V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, who is making a friendly visit to Bulgaria.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy conveyed to T. Zhivkov cordial greetings and wishes from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. For his part T. Zhivkov expressed sincere gratitude and wished Comrade L.I. Brezhnev new successes in his multifaceted activity.

T. Zhivkov and V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted with great satisfaction the achievements of the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples in socialist and communist building and mentioned the successful implementation of the policy pursued consistently by the BCP and the CPSU toward the rapprochement of Bulgaria and the USSR.

They stressed the great significance of personal meetings and talks at the highest level between leaders of the BCP and the CPSU and of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

The meeting took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

There was a meeting on the same day between V.V. Scherbitskiy and members of the BCP leadership. Taking part in it were T. Zhivkov, members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee.

The meeting touched on questions of further developing and deepening the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries' parties and peoples in the interests of the socialist community's unity and might.

T. Zhivkov gave a luncheon in the guest's honor.

VOLSKIY SCORES UK ARTICLE ON SOVIET THREAT TO IRAN

LD171433 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 35, 29 Aug 80 pp 20-21

[D. Volskiy article: "Calling on Specters..."]

[Text] Western propaganda has long portrayed Afghanistan as a gateway to the oil-rich Persian Gulf which Moscow is prepared to fling open at any moment by attacking Iran, which is on the shores of the gulf. But, if London's THE FINANCIAL TIMES is to be believed, other gateways have also been found. Indeed, that is how an article in an August issue of the paper was headlined: "Russia's Turkoman Gateway to the Gulf"; the article was sent in to the editorial offices by one Simon Henderson, who had visited the little town of Gonbad-e Kavus, lost in the Iranian sands.

No, Mr Henderson did not venture to detect--or, to be more accurate, invest--any signs of "Soviet penetration" or even of preparations for it. He merely established that Turkomans live in that part of Iran. The British correspondent thought this was perfectly adequate grounds for talking through his hat about the intentions he ascribes to the Soviet Union. Especially as, in his words, people there obtain "excellent harvests of grain, cotton and rice which have attracted conquerors down the centuries: Alexander the Great passed through the area."

"I know Alexander of Macedonia is a hero, but is that any reason to go breaking chairs?" one of Gogol's characters said. Why turn both history and our time on their heads? Here's why. "If the Soviet Union invades Iran one day..." is how Henderson begins his article. That "if"--it is a tiny word in a long article and you might not even notice it. It seems to disappear altogether in a sea of ludicrous fantasies. But these fantasies are by no means harmless. They pursue very definite aims that you cannot call anything but provocative.

The first aim is to pit the various nationalities inhabiting Iran against one another. The second aim is to set the authorities against "leftwing forces," which, it is claimed, "have infiltrated from other parts" of the country the Turkoman-populated region. The third and chief aim is to divert the attention of the international public and of the Iranian people themselves from the true danger looming over the country.

And that danger ceased to be abstract back in April, when the Carter administration mounted the ill-fated desert raid on the pretext of "rescuing the American hostages." Since then American-Iranian relations have been characterized by tense waiting, interspersed with emotional outbursts. But so far as the United States is concerned, these outbursts are clearly being controlled, directed and fed. The arrest of demonstrating Iranian students in the United States; the deliberate false story that five of the American diplomats held in Iran had been killed trying to escape; the fuss over pro-shah emigres; finally, the war preparations off Iran's shores.... Everything indicates that the Carter administration is deliberately not allowing passions to cool, although this would make it easier to solve the problem of the hostages.

In the light of these facts the aphorism coined by commentator J. Anderson regarding the motives for Carter's actions on Iran seems perfectly plausible: "The person he really wants to save...is himself," or, to be more accurate, the presidency. As is well known, that was the explanation Anderson gave of the preparations for another American invasion of Iran, which he disclosed in August in the San Francisco CHRONICLE.

There is no need to conjecture about the true motives behind the actions of Anderson himself, when the last thing he is is sympathetic to the Iranian revolution. Whether he wanted to play up to Reagan or he was simply sensation-hunting, the fact remains that the information and documents obtained by one of his assistants build up a picture of a broad strategic scheme aimed against Iran, but not against Iran alone. It already involves, as the saying does, four American naval formations headed by aircraft carriers (two of them are sailing the Persian Gulf, while the other two are ready to be rapidly transferred there); the network of U.S. bases centered on Diego Garcia; finally, the satellite that since June has been transmitting the photographs needed for an invasion. It is difficult to believe that this whole military machine--on the ground, at sea, in space--is merely serving the President's great ambitions.

It is no accident that the report of the special Pentagon committee set up to analyze the reasons for the failure of April's adventure contains the following recommendations: to unite under a common command the so-called "antiterrorist forces" created in all branches of the armed forces and to set up a special organ under the Joint Chiefs of Staff to coordinate these forces' plans of action. "Paramount importance" is attached to this task, official Pentagon spokesman T. Ross stressed. And here is what a commentator for America's CBS Television remarked: The primary aim of these measures is to ensure the more precise and rapid planning [razrabotka] of another anti-Iranian operation. So it is a question not of a political cracker, as some people might think from Anderson's articles, but of an extremely serious and, to say the least, dangerous venture. Namely an attempt to stifle by military force the liberation movement throughout the Middle and Near East. A strike against Iran on the pretext of "rescuing the hostages" can certainly be thought of as merely the fuse.

And the authors of anti-Soviet insinuations like that circulated by THE FINANCIAL TIMES help to light that fuse. The desire of Iran's enemies to use fantasies about an imagined Soviet threat in order to paralyze its resistance to the real threat is explicable in a way--methods of that sort are no novelty in imperialist propaganda's arsenal. It is harder to understand something else--the stance of the Iranian politicians and press organs who support the scenario of "opposition to the two superpowers," the slogan "Toward Neither East nor West" and other propaganda cliches imported into the country from afar and running counter to the true state of affairs.

The reality is this. Unlike Washington, Moscow strictly respects Iran's independence, scrupulously observing the principle of noninterference in its internal affairs. That ensures a sound basis for Soviet-Iranian relations, which, as Islamic Republican Party leader Ayatollah Beheshti stated at the end of August, "are constructive and have good prospects for further development."

As for the attempts to undermine those relations, even by appealing to specters of the past, they will scarcely come to anything. The point is that more and more people in Iran are realizing that imperialist circles, as they prepare to stifle the revolution, want first to isolate it.

SUYETINA COMMENTS ON EVREN PRESS CONFERENCE, CAUSES OF CRISIS

LD172230 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary]

[Text] Many Soviet citizens these days are reading newspaper reports about Turkey with interest. Today's papers, for instance, report on the press conference in Ankara by Gen Kenan Evren, chairman of the National Security Council.

As in his statement on radio and television, Kenan Evren emphasized in his statement at this press conference that the terrorism initiated by the extremists which had reached a magnitude unprecedented in the country's history, and the constantly growing financial and economic difficulties, had caused the emergence of a dangerous crisis in Turkey. Many foreign news agencies also cite the same points. It is a fact that over 2,000 people have been subjected to terrorist attacks this year alone. It can be said without exaggeration that anarchy and terror had assumed the proportions of a national disaster. The Turkish papers have frequently stated that the main cause for this lies in serious socioeconomic problems. As it is known, the Turkish economy is substantially tied to foreign capital and Western economic organizations and has (?been suffering the full bitterness) of the crisis that has gripped the capitalist countries. The state industrial sector has been considerably diminished in recent times. Industrial enterprises in the state sector have been operating at 50 to 70 percent efficiency. [Words indistinct] have increased on an unprecedented scale. State debts have risen to $18 billion and the rate of inflation has reached 80 percent. The Turkish lira was devalued, under pressure from the IMF, for the 11th time in the past 12 months. Thus the Turkish lira has been devalued by 70 percent overall. Profiteering and hoarding have (?grown) and the blackmarket has become widespread.

The major cause in reducing the Turkish economy to this grave situation has been the heavy military expenditures that is connected with Turkey's accession to the aggressive NATO bloc and which exceed the country's capacity. As you are aware, the NATO command wants the continued increase of military expenditures. Broad masses of Turkish people are greatly hurt by rising prices and unemployment, and the farmers by the fact that the agricultural problem remains unsolved. The eastern region of the country finds itself in an extremely grave situation. Terrorist circles (?ruthlessly exploiting opportunities in economic and social groupings), have incited many instances of bloody clashes between Sunnis and Shi'ites in these regions.

As is often stated in Turkish papers, the migration of the rural population to the towns and the fact that thousands of Turkish workers are compelled to emigrate to West European countries for the sake of earning a living constitutes one of Turkey's most serious social problems. It is within this very category of Turkish citizens that the fascist Bozkurt organization finds (?supporters) for its cause, pushing (?poor) illiterate people into taking up the path of using firearms.

The proclamation of martial law in a substantial part of the country has not yielded the anticipated results. The Turkish press noted that despite these measures terrorism has continued to increase and has reached unprecedented proportions. It is no accident that a great many Turkish press organs stress that the decisive condition for saving Turkey from this catastrophe lies in the solving of the economic problems.

Attention was also paid to the foreign policy of the country at yesterday's press conference in Ankara. Gen Kenan Evren described the maintenance of fruitful cooperation and good-neighborly relations with all neighbors in accordance with Ataturkist principles as Turkey's sincere desire. The chairman of the National Security Council noted that the Soviet Union, which carries great responsibility for the preservation and strengthening of peace and security in the world, has an important place among Turkey's neighbor. I would think it appropriate to note in this connection that our country considers its good-neighborly relations with Turkey, now, as before, to be in the interests of both countries as well as the cause of international security, and an important element of world peace.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA SCORES U.S. PRESSURE ON NORWAY OVER STOCKPILING

LD171021 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Sep 80 p 3

[TASS reports: "Under Pressure From Washington and NATO"]

[Text] Washington, 11 Sep--The Pentagon and NATO are again stepping up pressure on Norway with a view to making that small Scandinavian NATO country consent to the deployment of American arms and military hardware on its territory.

As the Washington POST reports, preliminary talks have taken place here between a Norwegian military-political delegation headed by J. Holst, Norwegian Foreign Ministry under secretary, and B. Bruland, Defense Ministry under secretary, and representatives of the Washington administration.

As is clear from press reports, the Norwegian representatives let it be known that Norway will allow the Pentagon to create stockpiles of missiles, artillery, trucks and other military hardware in the country's central regions. These arms are intended for a special brigade of U.S. Marines about 8,000 strong, which, the Washington POST stresses, could be shipped to Norway by air without difficulty in the event of a "crisis situation" arising.

Moreover, the newspaper reports, Norway will agree to expand military storage facilities in the country's northern regions, in the immediate proximity of the Soviet Union's borders.

Oslo, 11 Sep--A sharp debate regarding the stockpiling of American heavy combat hardware and military equipment on Norwegian territory developed at a plenum of the board of the ruling Norwegian Labor Party held here.

At present many of the country's politicians and public organizations are concerned that the creation of such dumps of foreign arms in Norwegian soil would be contrary to the country's traditional base policy, which is built on the principle of not deploying nuclear weapons or foreign bases or troops on its territory in peacetime.

That is why at the Norwegian Labor Party board's plenum the program for the deployment of American arms was subjected to sharp criticism, and most of the speakers came out against these plans.

The resolution of the question was therefore postponed.

Fears are also voiced here that the deployment of military hardware on Norwegian soil would in essence create the material basis for the creation of a foreign military base there.

After all, the Pentagon's plan is to deploy in advance guns, tanks and other heavy arms for its troops, whose subsequent shipment without heavy baggage would not be difficult.

Speaking on Norwegian television, the well-known Norwegian military and public figure, retired Major General (Kristi) stated: "If the deployment of NATO military dumps, whose construction will cost billions of kroner, is not a foreign base on Norwegian soil, then I do not understand Norwegian or what is meant by the word 'base.'"

The Finnish newspaper TIEDONANTAJA notes in this connection that the creation of weapons dumps affects not only Norway, since in this case the security of the whole of northern Europe is concerned.

DANISH CP DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT

LD161009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Visit of Danish Communist Party Representatives"]

[Text] Under the plan for interparty ties, a delegation of Danish Communist Party [DKP] party workers and aktivists headed by K. Hansen, member of the DKP Central Committee Executive Committee, was in the Soviet Union from 31 August through 10 September.

Apart from Moscow the delegation visited the Azerbaijan SSR, where it had a talk with G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, which passed in a friendly atmosphere. The delegation members visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, familiarized themselves with the work of party organizations and local soviets and met working people.

The Danish comrades had meetings at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the AUCCTU, the State Committee for Science and Technology and the Moscow City Soviet.

The DKP representatives placed a high assessment on the Soviet people's achievements in communist building and in the development of socialist democracy, and stressed that the peaceful, Leninist policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the world arena is a decisive factor in the struggle for peace and mankind's progress. They wished Soviet communists and all Soviet people great successes in their creative activity and in preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH FINLAND--Helsinki, 16 Sep (TASS)--An agreement was signed here between the Soviet Union and Finland on cooperation in rescue work on dry land in the Soviet-Finnish border zone. It provides for coordination of actions in operational leadership of rescue work, helping downed aircraft, maintaining links between rescue groups and also conducting rescue exercises. The Soviet-Finnish agreement on cooperation in rescue work on dry land is an addition to the agreement on cooperation at sea, signed 2 years ago. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Sep 80 LD]

SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--Madrid, 16 Sep, TASS--An agreement was signed here today between the USSR Academy of Sciences and Spain's Council for Scientific Research (CSIC) on scientific cooperation. It had been worked out in line with an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Spain, signed in January, 1979. The agreement stipulates various forms of cooperation between Soviet and Spanish scientists. It points out, specifically, that the two countries will undertake joint research and hold bilateral symposiums on important scientific problems. The agreement also includes exchange of lecturers and scientists, for them to get acquainted with the activities of research institutions, as well as participation in national and international scientific congresses and conferences. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 16 Sep 80 LD]

SOVIET, IRANIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS NEW TRANSIT AGREEMENT

NC171802 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Dear listeners: An agreement on the transit of Iranian imports and exports through Soviet territory and of Soviet trade cargoes through the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran was signed in Moscow.

The delegations were headed by Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Ivan Timofeyevich Grishin, and by Iranian Deputy Minister of Ministry of roads and transportation Mohammad-Mohammad-Esma'il Qa'em-Maqami. Dr Mohammad Mokri, Iranian ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary in the Soviet Union, was present at the signing ceremony.

At the end of the ceremony, Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Ivan Grishin said:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Persian translation] Allow me to sincerely congratulate the people present at this ceremony on the successful conclusion of talks on transit, which is a very important matter in bilateral relations. This year, the volume of Iranian goods transported through Soviet territory is expected to increase considerably. According to our preliminary calculations, the volume of transit goods will reach approximately 1.7 million tons. This agreement creates more favorable grounds for transporting goods (?urgently) needed by Iran in as short a time as possible. The conclusion of the agreement, which is an important stage in economic and commercial relations between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran after the 1979 revolution in Iran, will promote a considerable rise in freight turnover between both countries. It is hoped that future talks between both sides will end with the same favorable result. [end recording]

In conclusion, Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Ivan Grishin sincerely thanked the Iranian delegation for having held the talks in a spirit of understanding and cooperation.

Iranian Deputy Minister of Roads and Transportation Mohammad-Emsa'il Qa'em-Maqami then said:

[Begin recording] Today, we succeeded in reaching a (?4-year agreement on the transit of goods through Soviet territory and vice versa. While expressing confidence, I hope that our colleagues by correctly implementing this agreement, will prepare the grounds for [word indistinct] agreements--both for the traders of our country and for the [word indistinct] and expansion of our commerce. [Sentence indistinct] At any rate, I pray to God Almighty for the sucess of both delegations and ask that we be able to implement the agreement correctly and (?to the benefit) of both countries by respecting [words indistinct]. [end recording]

VINOGRADOV BLAMES U.S., ISRAEL FOR 'DETERIORATING SITUATION'

LD171521 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 14 September publishes on page 3 a 2,100-word "Military-Political Review" by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer V. Vinogradov under the headline "The Near East: Situation Deteriorating." Vinogradov notes the continuing "undeclared war" being waged by Israel against Lebanon since Camp David "left the Zionist rulers free to act," and attributes the blame for this situation to Israel and its "invariable patron--the United States." He notes U.S. support for Israel, including weapons deliveries, linking it with the U.S. election campaign and citing remarks by Carter and Regan on continued support for Israel, and goes on to describe Israeli actions in the continued occupation of the Arab lands, including the expansion of settlements and the use of "cruel terror among the local population." The final section deals with Egypt's role; Vinogradov notes As-Sadat's "latest concession" in agreeing to continue talks in response to the Linowitz Near East tour, and discusses the intended U.S. use of Egyptian air bases.

PARALLELS BETWEEN ZIONISTS, SOUTH AFRICAN 'RACISTS' DRAWN

LD171009 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Kudryavtsev article under the rubric "Political Observer's View": "Southern Africa Is Seething"]

[Text] The implementation of one of the most important international tasks--the complete liberation of the African Continent from the remnants of colonialism and of the inhuman apartheid system in southern Africa--figures on the agenda, as before. After the proclamation of Zimbabwe's independence the national-liberation movement was left with two basic tasks--the granting of independence to Namibia and the elimination of the apartheid system in the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. Considerably more has been achieved in the cause of liberating Africa than remains to be done. And yet time passes. The people of Namibia have now been waging a political and armed struggle for their motherland's liberation for 14 years, many decisions have been taken both by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council but things have not budged an inch, as the saying goes.

It is quite natural that the more successes the national-liberation secures, the more embittered is the opposition of the racists and the imperialist powers supporting them. They see southern Africa not just as a source of untold enrichment at the expense of the exploitation of the indigenous population and of the natural resources belonging to it but also as a bridgehead for the plans which they are nurturing for a counteroffensive--not just a military counteroffensive, as confirmed by the constant acts of aggression against Angola, but also an economic one, since the countries neighboring the RSA for the time being still depend largely on the South African economy.

In the eyes of the imperialists--particularly of the North American imperialists--South Africa's strategic significance is increasing at present in connection with the U.S. ruling circles' global plans of becoming a hegemonic force in the international arena. In their view, South Africa is an important link in the plans to set up a network of military bases in the Indian Ocean basin and to cobble together "quick reaction forces" (which may be directed not only against the Persian Gulf countries but also against the independent African states). The United States plans to use the continent's southern tip to control sea and air communications between the Atlantic and the Indian oceans.

However, while formulating their strategic plans concerning South Africa, the imperialist powers are forced to note the great scale of the national-liberation movement and, in particular, the growth of prestige of the South-We. . African People's Organization (SWAPO), which is recognized by both the United Nations and the OAU as the Namibian people's sole representative which fully expresses their hopes and aspirations. Therefore the imperialists pretend that they advocate Namibia's independence and, as is well known, have even set up in the Security Council a so-called "contact group" (comprising the United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada) which officially is supposedly required to accelerate Namibia's achieving independence. But in fact, this "group's" functions consist in delaying in every possible way and artificially retarding the granting of independence, thereby giving the South African racists the opportunity to gradually implement a policy of establishing in Namibia a neocolonialist regime which, in fact, will maintain that country in the orbit of the RSA's racist regime.

By delaying the process of granting independence to Namibia and by ignoring in general the United Nations' clear resolutions, the imperialists, with the aid of the "contact group," are giving the racists, who are implanting neocolonialism in that country, the opportunity to present the world public with faits accomplis, and as it were to have it "become accustomed" to what is happening in that region of Africa. Thus, nearly 2 years ago the racists held phony elections in Namibia without SWAPO's participation and insinuated into the "National Assembly" (a pseudoparliament) the previously cobbled together "democratic Turnhalle alliance" puppet group.

When the hullabaloo over this died down, the racists--this very year--also set up a so-called "Council of Ministers" headed by their own placeman Dirk Mudge. Judging by his speeches he fiercely opposes any talks on Namibia's future like those held at Lancaster House (London) on the question of granting independence to Zimbabwe. He has even stated that his "government" will "continue to strike at SWAPO with all the means at its disposal." Like his bosses, Dirk Mudge dreads a repetition in Namibia of what happened in Zimbabwe when the Muzorewa mongrel regime collapsed and the Patriotic Front won the elections to take charge of the independent republic of Zimbabwe. The Windhoek puppets and their bosses--both near and far--are mortally afraid of SWAPO and its possible victory in free elections. The main blows of the racists and of their puppets are thus directed against SWAPO which openly proclaimed that it does not oppose peaceful methods for the acquisition of independence by the Namibian people but that it will not cease the armed struggle for a moment if the racists and their imperialist patrons continue to refuse to implement the decisions of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council.

The RSA racists, foreseeing the possibility of a variation on the Zimbabwe theme coming about on Namibian soil, have been taking appropriate measures in advance. They have already essentially declared the annexation of the Namibian port of Walvis Bay. This declaration was made, furthermore, in circumvention of the decisions of the United Nations which has repeatedly confirmed that the port is a constituent part of Namibia's territory. Walvis Bay is attractive to the racists because it is the country's only deep-water port and, deprived of it, Namibia will be totally dependent on the RSA in matters of sea communications and particularly foreign trade. In brief, the racists with U.S. blessing, are anticipating events and are safeguarding their positions in the event of the downfall of their puppets in Windhoek.

One has the impression that although the imperialists are trying to take account of the new situation in southern Africa, created after the appearance on the map of the independent republics of Mozambique and Angola and then, this year, of Zimbabwe, nevertheless they really have not learned anything. A gamble on the puppets of the democratic Turnhalle alliance is as flimsy and unreliable as were their hopes pinned on the Rhodesian puppet Muzorewa recently. However, it can be said in advance that the policy of delaying settlement of the pressing Namibian problem, a policy aimed at presenting the world with the fait accompli of the implantation of neocolonialism in Namibia, will not work out as the U.S. imperialists and their racist allies want.

The world knows well that the U.S. ruling circles cunning tactics over Namibia are not being used for the first time and not only in Africa. This style is already familiar. For example, let us take U.S. policy in the Near East. There, too, with the aid of the Camp David agreements, the United States is trying to delay settlement of the crisis, complicate the situation and, thereby, give the Israeli aggressors the opportunity to fish in troubled waters, that is, to appropriate other people's territory and expand their aggression. Israel, too, is pursuing a "policy of faits accomplis," relying on the fact that the world would become accustomed to them and would stop being indignant. In short, just as is happening with the "contact group" with respect to Namibian affairs. In fact, while Washington expatiates on the United States' "peaceful" policy in the Near East, Israel continues to set up militarized settlements on the West Bank, striving thereby to anticipate the annexation which is being prepared. The reckoning is simple: Even if it is formally necessary to leave these territories a bulwark will remain in the form of the settlements (is this not like Walvis Bay?). Israel has already pocketed Jerusalem's eastern sector having declared the whole city Israel's capital. The insolence of this action is particularly obvious: While holding interminable talks on the West Bank's "administrative autonomy," the Israeli aggressors are at the same time annexing East Jerusalem which is a Muslim holy city. What price the American discourses about the alleged fact that they are trying to settle the Palestinian question by participating in talks on "autonomy"? After all, at the same time they are, figuratively speaking, decapitating the future state....

Encouraged by the U.S. stance on the Jerusalem question (the United States abstained from voting on the UN resolution on Jerusalem), Israel is preparing for its next aggressive leap--in the near future the Knesset intends raising the issue of annexing the Golan Heights.

Israel has decided on building the Mediterranean-Dead Sea canal which will pass through occupied Palestinian territories in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank. Leaving aside the fact that this canal will irreparably damage the Jordanian potash extraction and processing industry, Israel, with tacit U.S. blessing, is expanding its mastery of alien territory and is thereby attempting to present the world with the next fait accompli.

This is how the imperialists and the zionists' twins--the South African racists--are gaining experience of appropriating alien lands to the accompaniment of soothing statements from the U.S. State Department.

Eliminating the remnants of colonialism and racism in southern African means both freeing the southern Africa peoples from oppression and destroying a hotbed of constant military danger. Thus, aiding and supporting the Namibian people who are courageously struggling under SWAPO leadership for their country's freedom and independence is a matter for all of progressive mankind. Under these circumstances combat solidarity between the African and Arab countries who are opposing a common enemy--imperialism, racism and its Israeli version Zionism--is particularly topical.

ZAMBIAN UNIP SECRETARY GENERAL RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION

LD170959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "A High Assessment"]

[Text] Lusaka, 8 Sep--M. Chona, secretary general of the United National Independence Party (UNIP), has received a CPSU delegation headed by V.N. Golubev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, which is in Zambia at the invitation of the UNIP Central Committee. M. Chona rated highly the CPSU and Soviet state's firm and consistent support for the southern African peoples' national liberation struggle and also for the continent's liberated countries, against which imperialism is pursuing a subversive policy.

At a reception in the CPSU delegation's honor (V. Kapulu), member of the UNIP Central Committee, said that the party leadership is seeking to build a society of social justice in Zambia. He noted the enduring significance of the CPSU's experience for Zambia and other African countries embarked on the path of independent development.

KULIKOVO FIELD VICTORY FORGED ON UNITY OF PEOPLES

WA180900 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 3

[Report on ceremonial meeting commemorating 600th anniversary of the Battle of Kulikovo Field: "Unfading Page of History"]

[Text] The engagement in Kulikovo Field was the greatest liberation battle in the history of the Russian people. A ceremonial meeting on 8 September in Moscow in the House of Unions' Hall of Columns was devoted to the 600th anniversary of the outstanding event played out between the Don and Nepryadva rivers.

The meeting was attended by M. S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, CPSU Central Committee Secretary I. V. Kapitonov and Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, and also A. P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, party, soviet and public organization representatives, production pacesetters, military leaders and cosmonauts.

The meeting was opened by Moscow Gorkom Secretary V. N. Makeyev.

The report was delivered by Academician B. A. Rybakov.

The engagement in Kulikovo Field on 8 September 1380, whose 600th anniversary we commemorate today, the speaker said, was the greatest liberation battle in the history of the Russian people and an event which we may put on a par with the Battle on the Ice and the Battle of Borodino.

Six centuries now separate us from this date. Our motherland has traversed a tremendous path of development in this time. Our people have repeatedly had to defend their right to existence and national independence. A sense of patriotism and love for their fatherland has taken shape and strengthened in Russian people's martial exploits.

A new era in the history of the whole world was begun by the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. A new historical community of people--the Soviet people--has taken shape in the years of Soviet power in a new socioeconomic formation. The building of the developed socialist society in the USSR insures the indestructible moral-political unity of the entire Soviet people and the friendship of all the USSR peoples and the blossoming of Soviet patriotism. Describing Soviet patriotism, L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that there is not a person who does not experience an ineradicable feeling of love for and attachment to the land of his fathers and forefathers, his native culture, his own language and his own traditions and customs. But in the socialist society this feeling--the feeling of patriotism--grows beyond the boundaries drawn by national origin and is suffused with new content.

The Battle of Kulikovo Field was just such an event which implants in us a feeling of profound respect for our ancestors and a sense of pride in the patriotic feat they accomplished, remembrance of which persists down the ages.

The historical significance of the Battle of Kulikovo Field is that after almost 150 years of the cruel khan yoke with its pillaging raids, systematic bleeding of Rus's economic resources and savage punitive expeditions, an abrupt turnabout finally occurred: The hitherto fragmented Russian forces joined together around Moscow and succeeded not only in resisting the horde but also in inflicting a devastating blow, initiating liberation from the horde's yoke.

The yoke was finally done away with exactly 100 years after the Battle of Kulikovo Field, when the forces of the horde and the Russian army met in the fall of 1480 on the banks of the River Ugra near Kaluga in menacing opposition. The khan hordes of Ahmat had arrived to punish a rebellious Moscow. But they encountered the forces of the State of Moscow, which had been created to a certain extent as a result of the Battle of Kulikovo field, which 100 years prior to this clearly designated Moscow the unifier of the variegated mosaic of feudal principalities, like a courageous commander defending the national dignity of all Russian people.

The yoke of the horde was done away with, and in the manner with which it was done away with and in the fear which compelled the khan to flee we perceive indubitable echoes of the Battle of Kulikovo Field: The courage and valor of the Russian soldiers in this battle, the readiness to defend the native land to the last man and the talent of the Russian commanders--all this was made well known to Ahmat. We should also link with the jubilee of the Battle of Kulikovo Field remembrance of the event on the Ugra which occurred exactly 500 years ago.

A profound historical interpretation of the Battle of Kulikovo Field, the speaker continued, and its magnificent patriotic role in history and in national self-awareness demands that it be studied against a broad historical background.

The first East Slav state--Kievan Rus--was born in the 9th-10th centuries under conditions of constant, daily danger from the steppe. The Kievan Prince Vladimir Svyatoslavich created a defensive line on Rus's southern boundary. A state principle was reflected here: The garrisons of the new fortresses were recruited from the most remote areas which no Pechenegs threatened, but they were enlisted in all-Rus service. The onslaught of the Pechenegs was halted. The people composed heroic poems about the "Herculean barriers."

The greatest success in the defense of Rus was achieved by Vladimir Monomakh in the first quarter of the 12th century, who strove for unity both with the word of persuasion and the sword of justice. An important progressive idea became established in the public thinking of Rus at this time: The security of the land and the entire people and successful resistance to steppe raids were inseparably connected with the unity of all Russian forces.

Unfortunately, the assertion of this idea, Academician Rybakov continued, ran against such obstacles as princely intestine strife and hostility. Although at the start of the 13th century Rus had a very high culture--a multitude of wealthy cities, hundreds of magnificent stone edifices painted with frescoes and decorated with mosaics, highly developed handicrafts, various oral creative works, a striking literature, effervescent social thought, historical, mathematical and geographical knowledge and extensive trading relations--all this put Rus in a prominent position among European and Eastern states--for this reason it was given yet another harsh lesson in 1223 by the hordes of Genghis Khan (the historical ideal of the Maoists). The Russian princes, who took the field in fragmented fashion, were struck down by turns in the battle on the Kalka. The battle on the Kalka was only a reconnaissance effort, and the victors departed shortly thereafter, and the Russian princes forgot about them. The lesson was fruitless.

After the death of Genghis Khan, the program of conquest was continued by Khan Batyy. Kalka was repeated, but on an incomparably greater scale--the Russian principalities, which could not find it within themselves to unite in time in a single all-Russian army and which were doomed to perish in unequal battles with the incalculable forces of a many times superior cruel enemy, yielded to the Batyy Horde one after the other.

Russian resistance to Batyy had emasculated it. By force of inertia he speeded toward Western Europe, but was forced to abandon his ambitious plan and return to the South Russian steppe. Objectively speaking, Rus had involuntarily protected Europe and created a situation wherein the West European states were able to continue their historical path unhindered and to develop their culture.

For Rus, however, the path into the future was for a long time barred by the hooves of khan steeds. Batyy's Horde destroyed cities, wiped out handicrafts and broke up trade relations; many thousands of Russian people were taken into captivity.

Nevertheless, despite the humiliating burden of the position of being defeated and conquered (Marx wrote that "The yoke not only stifled, it insulted the very soul of the people which had fallen victim to it"), the people's creative forces gradually overcame the depression and created new physical and spiritual assets.

The years 1360-1370 represented a turning point in the life of Rus. Moscow emerged in first place among the principalities. In 1374 Prince Dmitriy Ivanovich Moskovskiy began extensive strategic preparations for a decisive battle against the horde. The princes assembled for a conference in Pereyaslavl-Zaleskiy. Dmitriy stopped payment of tribute to the horde. Military forces were reorganized: The territorial principle of mobilization was introduced in place of the principality-patrimony principle. Category registers recording the regiments and the voivodes appointed by the grand prince appeared. State order was brought to bear on the feudal wilfulness of the princes and boyars.

The first major engagement with the forces sent by Mamay occurred on 11 August 1378--2 years before the Battle of Kulikovo Field. Dmitriy Ivanovich himself met the horde forces under the command of Begich on Ryasan soil and routed them.

The year 1380 arrived. Moscow knew that Mamay had crossed the Volga, crossed the Don at the Voronezh River and was moving across the steppe westward, counting on meeting up with the forces of Yagaylo, grand prince of Lithuania, who was also on the march and had reached Odoyevo (200 km from Moscow).

Setting out on 20 August with a "great force", Dmitriy Ivanovich, the speaker observed, made a brilliant strategic move: Instead of advancing directly toward Mamay, continuing the former direction, he turned his forces sharply westward, to the mouth of the River Lopasni, where the "residual" late-arriving regiments were thronging. The enemy had to interpret this move as an endeavor to strike first at Yagaylo's forces. Mamay, who, prior to this, had evidently agreed to a closing-in with Yagaylo, was forced to move out to engage the Russian forces.

The great battle commenced at dawn on 8 September. In accordance with ancient custom, the battle was preceded by a dual of warriors, in which each army placed great hopes. Aleksandr Peresvet came forward from the Russian side. The two warriors rode down through the regiments "and, having fallen from their horses to the ground, died...." Peresvet's grave is in Moscow in Staryy Simonov.

The fierce battle lasted several hours and, according to some reports, until evening. The Russians overran Mamay's forces and began pursuit, "chasing them 30 versts," to the River Mech. Rich trophies were taken in the khan's deserted headquarters.

Russian losses were incalculable. In all the descriptions of the battle profound sorrow for the losses, calculated in tens of thousands, runs through the joy of a totally unprecedented victory. Several princes perished, and approximately 500 boyars and a great multitude of ordinary soldiers from various corners of Rus were killed....

The Kulikovo Field victory struck the entire surrounding world. A contemporary, who chose for his poem on the Don exploit such a great model as the "Lay of Igor's Campaign," wrote: "The fame sped to the Iron Gate (the Caucasus by the Caspian), to Rome and Theodosia by sea and to Tyrnova (in Bulgaria) and thence to Tsaryugrad (Istanbul), singing the praises: Great Rus has conquered Mamay in Kulikovo Field!"

In 2,000 years of previous existence only once had the Slavs and their descendants been conquered by steppe dwellers--at the time of Khan Batyy. For almost 150 years the horde yoke had oppressed the people and impeded Rus's development. And now, a brilliant victory over the khan who wished to repeat Batyy's campaign!

The Kulikovo Field victory was primarily a triumph of the idea of unity and of the idea of overcoming feudal fragmentation. The standard-bearer of the new era was Moscow, which led the courageous campaign of many Russian principalities to "Mamay territory" to protect all of Rus from destruction and from the vengeance of the enraged ruler of the horde.

The main result of the victory was that Russian people of the 14th-15th centuries began to regard their present and their future in a new light. A brighter, more optimistic national self-awareness emerged. Conqueror and vanquished relationships disappeared: The Tartar khanates, into which the horde soon disintegrated, became not sovereigns but neighbors, sometimes hostile and sometimes friendly. Russian lands acquired the opportunity to begin creating their unified state, to which not only the assembled princes but also the people and the "common folk" of many cities aspired.

We celebrate the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Kulikovo Field today also because the patriotic ideas of unity and struggle for their independence which inspired the Russian soldiers on the banks of the Nepryadva are entirely consonant with us citizens of the Soviet Union and the entire cohesive family of Soviet peoples!

The meeting concluded with a grand concert of masters of the arts.

ARTICLE SCORES ATTEMPTS AT SMUGGLING 'ANTI-SOVIET' CONTRABAND

LD170931 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 7 September 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 6 under the headline "Subject to Confiscation" a 1,500-word report by TASS correspondent Vladimir Itkin on the work of customs officers at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport, especially in confiscating contraband, in particular "ideological contraband" being smuggled both into and out of the Soviet Union. The author cites five recent incidents involving Westerners trying to smuggle "anti-Soviet" and religious literature, deploring their "naivety" and "impudence" but condemning more harshly the organizations behind them.

ALIYEV SPEAKS ON AZERBAIJAN HIGHER EDUCATION AIMS

LD171351 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 27 August 1980 carries on pages 2-3 the 5,900-word text of a speech entitled "Study, Study and Yet More Study" delivered by G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, at a 25 August Baku Republic party-soviet aktiv meeting marking the start of the college year. Aliyev briefly criticizes "imperialist forces" for the deteriorating international situation and goes on to outline Azerbaijan higher education's aims and achievements.

BRIEFS

YEVREYSKIY OBKOM PLENUM--The eighth plenum of the Yevreyskiy Autonomous Obkom was held in Birobidzhan today to discuss the work of oblast party organizations in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee's resolution on further improvement of ideological and political education work. Obkom secretary Vasiliy Tikhonovich Martynov delivered a report. The plenum noted that the quality of the Marxist-Leninist education of Communists and non-party persons has improved. During the 1979-80 school year some 54,000 people participated in all forms of political and economic education and mass propaganda, or 4,500 people more than in the preceeding year. But the plenum also noted shortcomings in ideological work and pointed out that very often ideological work is not directly linked with practical tasks of collectives and that there have been errors in selecting and training ideological workers. The plenum outlined concrete measures aimed at eliminating the shortcomings. Obkom First Secretary Lev Borisovich Shapiro also addressed the plenum. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 28 Aug 80 SK]

TIKHONOV SPEECHES PUBLISHED--A collection of selected speeches and articles by Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has been published. The book contains his speeches and articles over the period from 1949 to 1980. The main place in the collection is taken up by materials revealing the work of party, administrative and economic bodies in implementing the course for the country's economic and social development drawn up at the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. The book has been brought out by the Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 16 Sep 80 LD]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

KUNAYEV ATTENDS MEETING IN TURGAYSKAYA OBLAST

LD160112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] A meeting of the party economic aktiv of Turgayskaya Oblast today was devoted to an analysis of the state of affairs in various areas (?such as the economy), in the light of the tasks set by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech at the festivities held in Alma-Ata for the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and of the Communist Party in Kazakhstan. Attention was drawn to the necessity for ensuring the maximum load is assumed by combines, motor vehicles and other machinery, for precise coordination of the efforts of agricultural workers, transport workers and procurement point workers, and for closing all channels leading to loss of grain. Specific ways of utilizing reserves were established for rapid and high-quality completion of the harvest.

Those taking part in the meeting spoke of the necessity for protecting harvested grain, for preparing for wintering of cattle, and for increasing production. Attention was drawn to questions of successful fulfillment of the tasks of this year and of the 5-year plan in industry, of improving construction of producing, housing and cultural and service projects.

Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

BRIEFS

YUZHNO-SAKHALINSK OIL, GAS--Scientists from the Sakhalinneftigas Institute have been able to successfully detect accumulations of oil and gas by using a geothermal method. With the aid of special equipment, they measure the surface temperature of a prospective area. These calculations enable them to pinpoint areas to be explored and will subsequently reduce the number of dry wells. Specialists have now developed, together with workers from the Sakhalinmorskineftigasprom Association and the ocean exploratory expeditions, scientifically based goals for oil and gas exploration in the 1981-85 period. During this period exploration will be carreid out in the more promising northwestern area of island. [Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 16 Sep 80 SK]

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON HARVEST

LD180124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that grain and pulse crops have been harvested on approximately 102 million hectares, and 82 percent of the sown acreage has been threshed. During the past month there has been an increase in the pace of harvesting in the RSFSR and in Belorussia. The grain growers of the eastern areas are experiencing an especially strenuous time, the PRAVDA Agricultural Review says. This is where the main harvesting is now underway. Competition for the Kazakhstan "millions" is spreading.

The farms of Moskalenskiy, Isilkulskiy and Poltavskiy rayons of Omskaya Oblast are conducting the harvest at a high pace. At the same time PRAVDA notes that in Omskaya Oblast the state and collective farms of Okoneshnikovskiy and Novovarshavskiy rayons are delaying the grain harvest. There is a big gap between reaping and threshing. The harvest has been organized badly, for various reasons combines and trucks are often idle. Such serious blunders, if not corrected in time, will turn into great losses of grain.

Further on CSA Report

LD171710 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Regarding the work of farmers: We have just received new data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration. Altogether in the country by 15 September grain was cut on an area of 101.5 million hectares. This is 82 percent of the plan. On 89 percent of the cut areas the grain has been threshed. Over the past week harvest work has started among rice growers of the Kuban, Crimea, Uzbekistan and the south of Kazakhstan. Not a bad harvest has been grown. It will considerably add to the grain balance of the country.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 17 SEP

LD180100 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 17 September. Times of the broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In Orenburgskaya, Vladimirskaya and Gorkovskaya oblasts, autumn sowing and fallow ploughing have been slowed. (1100 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray, more than 1 million tons of grain have been delivered to the state. The harvest is now concentrated on the last million hectares with 25,000 combines and 30,000 trucks working to complete the process. (1200 GMT)

Big grain elevators in Orenburgskaya, Saratovsakay and Penzenskaya oblasts are not ready to receive the harvest because construction is unfinished. (1600 GMT)

HARVEST PROGRESS, WEATHER PROBLEMS REPORTED

LD171216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Approximately 10 million hectares of grain crops have been reaped in kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the country over the last week. The harvest is now proceeding mainly in the RSFSR and Kazakhstan.

Due to the pouring rains that have fallen in Siberia and the virgin land region of Kazakhstan the pace of harvesting has been somewhat slowed there. Nonetheless, the machine operators in Altay, and in Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Orenburgskaya and some other oblasts and also Bashkiria and Tataria are successfully coping with the conditions and making rapid progress with threshing. In this they are using various modifications, attachments and other devices.

In the fields saturated by rains the harvesting machines need extra towing strength. Thus, self-propelled harvesting combines are aided by tractors. In some places crops have to be gathered by hand. Thanks to the measures taken, the gap between reaping and threshing has gone down by 2 million hectares.

At the same time, in similar weather conditions, farms in the Tomskaya, Chitinskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Smolenskaya oblasts and Krasnoyarskiy Kray have fallen much behind. Much of the reaped but unthreshed grain crops lay on the ground in the Kirovskaya, Penzenskaya, Rayazanskaya, Orlovskaya oblasts and in Bashkirskaya ASSR.

ANIMAL FEED QUALITY, FODDER STRUCTURE EXAMINED

LD180739 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Sep 80 p 1

[Animal specialist M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "Improving the Feed Value of Rations"]

[Text] I want to begin with the latest USSR Central Statistical Administration figures on fodder procurement. By 8 September the first cut of sown and natural grasses had been carried out over 75.3 million hectares--90 percent of the target. Some 50.6 million tons of hay have been procured; 66.1 million tons of cured hay and 54.2 million tons of straw, chaff and other coarse fodder, which constitute respectively 66, 95 and 47 percent of the plan. Some 188 million tons of matter have been laid down and 62.9 million tons of ready fodder have been obtained; 6.1 million tons of artificially dehydrated fodder have been produced, including 5.1 million tons of grass meal. Out of this year's harvest 18.1 million tons of grain have gone into feed stocks.

All these stocks, including silage and grain forage, are greater than last year. But it is too early to sit back--there is still a great deal for those who are mounting the difficult labor vigil in meadows and fodder fields and at forage stores to do to ensure a nourishing wintering period for livestock and full rations for animals of all kinds. One paramount task is that of creating a stock of fodder big enough to replace part of the grain in ration.

At the moment concentrated feed constitutes a large proportion of rations and this is not justified biologically nor economically. In Estonia grain concentrates constitute more than 45 percent of a cow's annual ration; in Turkmenia and Azerbaijan 60 kg are expended per quintal of milk; while in Uzbekistan it takes 850 kg of grain forage to produce 1 quintal weight gain in cattle.

In order to reduce the consumption of concentrates it is necessary first of all to improve the quality of all fodder--above all, hay, cured hay and silage. Many places have markedly improved fodder quality by strictly observing procurement techniques. By 1 September over one-half of the procured hay had been checked out in Tomskaya Oblast, and over two-thirds of this amount had proved to be of a suitable grade [okazalos klassnym], which is considerably more than this time last year. The fodder is markedly better on farms in Krasnodarskiy Kray which have instituted day-to-day monitoring of the quality of all types of forage. In places where control has been relaxed more and more of the fodder has a low cartene and protein content. This has occurred in some parts of Krasnoyarskiy Kray.

As is known a substantial proportion of the grain concentrates in rations can be replaced with grass meal. In the country as a whole production of artifically dehydrated fodder has increased by 631,000 tons compared with the same time last year. More grass meal has been produced in Uzbekistan, Latvia and Kirgizia. Ukranian stocks also exceed last year's but the production plan is only 66 percent fulfilled. Belorussian farms have laid in fewer "green concentrates" than last year (this particularly applies to Vitebskaya and Grodnenskaya oblasts), as have farms in Tadzhikistan and Estonia.

In the RSFSR skilled fire-driers of grass have produced 3.7 million tons of concentrated feed--432,000 tons more than by the same time last year. Grass-meal production is growing rapidly in Altayskiy Kray and Arkhangelskaya, Kirovskaya and Chelyabinskaya oblasts, which have substantially overfulfilled targets. Chuvashkaya ASSR, Buryatia and Ivanovskaya and Belgorodskaya oblasts are behind with grass-meal procurements. However, raw material reserves for the production of protein and vitamin concentrates are far from exhausted. A vitamin-meal production unit can also be used to process the second growth of grass, later fodder crops, and leftovers from the vegetable harvest and beet and carrot tops.

Poor use is made of debris from tree-felling operations--yet each ton of conifer needles used as feed saves 1 ton of concentrates!

Consumption of grain concentrates can be markedly reduced if pelleted mixtures, which lie midway between coarse and concentrated fodder in nutritional terms, are introduced into rations. Research by the All-Union Institute of Livestock Raising has shown that, by administering grass pellets, consumption of grain concentrates can be reduced by one-third to one-half. Fattening of cattle using alfalfa and cereal pellets provides a weight increase of about 1 kilogram per day with minimal expenditure of grain.

Modern fodder-production techniques make it possible to prepare mixed silage as a substitute for grain concentrates even in hog rations. This method is parcicularly widely used in Mariyskaya ASSR farms which have decided to lay in at least 90,000 tons of this fodder this year--3 tons per sow. By using this fodder farms save 30-40 percent of the grain forage. Heavy use is being made of this fodder in Poltavskaya, Sumskaya and Kharkovskaya oblasts in the Ukraine.

The utilization of waste food can provide a great deal more fodder. Collection of it increases yearly. Marked advances have been made this year in Mordovskaya ASSR and Bashkirskaya ASSR and in Murmanskaya, Leningradskaya and Bryanskaya oblasts. Poor use is made of this method of replenishing rations in Smolenskaya, Kostromskaya and Penzenskaya oblasts. The situation must be rectified to insure that everyone makes full use of reserves for improving the ration structure.

RSFSR GRAIN, VEGETABLE HARVEST DATA REPORTED

LD171615 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Sep 80 p 1

[I. Nivin "Fieldwork Diary": "Every Hour Is Precious"]

[Excerpts] According to RSFSR Central Statistical Administration data, the state of affairs in the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes 1 September was as follows:

44.6 million hectares of grain crops threshed, which is 59.3 percent of the sown area of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn); 36.9 million hectares of windrowed grain crops threshed; 7.8 million hectares of winter crops sown--34 percent of the plan--and 10.8 million hectares of fall plowing completed--some 15.3 percent of the plan.

Siberian grain has arrived at the elevators. The Altay farms have notched up their first 170,000 tons of grain. Rural workers in Omskaya, Tyumenskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts have already delivered many tens of thousands of tons. True to the traditions of the first commandment, the grain growers of Kemerovskaya and Irkutskaya oblasts and other eastern regions have started selling grain to the state.

Rain is still complicating the situation in the Non-Chernozem Zone, the Urals, the Central-Chernozem Region and the middle Volga area. Despite the difficulties grain procurement is speeding up in Saratovskaya Oblast. Just in the last 2 days farmers here have shipped over 90,000 tons of grain to the reception centers. This very important work is being vigorously pursued in bad weather in Bashkirskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts.

These examples show once again that if all the thoughts and actions of rural workers, kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers and specialists and TU workers of party, soviet and agricultural organs are geared to eliminating the difficulties caused by bad weather, then these can be overcome. Unfortunately, not all reserves are being exploited in Voronezhskaya, Lipetskaya, Kurskaya, Penzenskaya and Ulyanovskaya oblasts and Tatarskaya ASSR. The urgent task is to improve work at the threshing floors and grain dryers, to avoid an excessive accumulation of grain at the farms and to ensure regular shipments by motor vehicle to the elevators and reception centers.

The vegetable harvest continues. The rhythm of the harvesting and procurement process has been broken recently in Rostovskaya, Tulskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts owing to the "reassignment" of the helpers ["peresmenka" shefov] who had come from the cities. Some have gone home, others have not yet arrived. But a considerable problem is being caused by trade organizations in Rostovskaya Oblast, for example, where all the crates which should have been returned have piled up instead. This intolerable lack of organization has considerably delayed the shipment of vegetables from the plantations.

Volgogradskaya Oblast is short of crates for the shipment of tomatoes to other parts of the country. This is the fault of a number of USSR Gossnab Soyuzglavtary trusts--for example, the Verkhnevolzhskiy, Zapadnosibirskiy and Priokskiy trusts. The situation must be rectified immediately: The Volgograd Ovoshcheprom Trust, a major supplier of truck garden produce, which should have shipped almost 50,000 tons of tomatoes, has only managed one-half of this so far.

The republic's beet growers are making their final preparations for the mass sugar-beet harvest. They are well prepared in Belgorodskaya Oblast: Harvesting and transportation complexes have been formed and partnership contracts have been concluded with sugar refineries. It is planned to finish harvesting by 15 October.

RASHIDOV VISITS TASHKENT MELON SHOW

LD171403 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 3 September 1980 front-pages a 600-word UZTAG report entitled "Contest Between Uzbekistan's Melon Growers" on a Tashkent melon show visited by Uzbek CP Central Committee First Secretary Sh.R. Rashidov on 2 September. The report states:

"Addressing the contestants Rashidov dwelt on the tasks of the republic's farmers arising from the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the gala session in Alma-Ata to mark the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan CP, and on the tasks of boosting all sectors of agriculture, and pointed out the need to further develop melon growing--one of the republic's promising and important agriculture sectors--in Uzbekistan."

POPOV, RYUMIN COMPLETE 160 DAYS IN SPACE

LD161402 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 16 Sep TASS--TASS special correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre: Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin have been working on board the scientific space station Salyut-6 for 160 days.

In accordance with a vast programme of the studies of natural resources of the earth and environmental studies the cosmonauts continue visual and instrumental observations of the land and world ocean. Today specifically, the crew are conducting observations of the dynamics of currents in the Indian Ocean, are spotting dynamic formations in the areas of the Sargasso Sea and the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico.

One of the important tasks of the prolonged work of the crew in the orbit around the earth is to obtain the data on the effects of weightlessness and other factors of space flight on the development of higher plants. A number of experiments are held for the purpose. They are conducted in accordance with recommendations of biologists. During a radio communications session in the morning, the cosmonauts reported that some plants of arabidopsis have passed the complete cycle of development.

To accumulate the experience for the creation of orbital apparatuses for long-term operation and to work out the recommendations for the development of space technology, the state of onboard systems and units of the Salyut-6 station is being periodically assessed. The correction of the trajectory of the movement of the complex with the use of the combined engine of the station is planned for this evening. A reserve engine that has not been in use for two years will also be started.

Technological experiments, the cleaning of the premises of the station and physical exercises are planned for September 17.

The results of another comprehensive medical check-up showed that Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are in good health and feel well.

BRIEFS

VLADIVOSTOK RADIOISOTOPE SEMINAR--A zonal seminar on designing control systems and the automation of technological processes opened in Vladivostok yesterday. The 25th party congress passed a resolution requiring the broad adoption of different monitoring systems as a solution to improving industrial automation processes and raising the quality of products. As a result, the latest equipment design is based on the use of radiation energy, and this is the topic for discussion at the seminar, which is being held at the Primorskiy Kray's center for physics information and education. Participating in the seminar are representatives from scientific research organizations and designers from the Far Eastern and Eastern Siberian institutes, who will examine the problems associated with the use of the fundamental physics of radioisotope technology and its incorporation into various types of technical equipment. In addition, the participants will visit enterprises where such equipment has already been installed and is being used. So far not many enterprises in the Far East and Eastern Siberia are using the new monitoring equipment, because many psychological barriers exist. Many enterprises and even specialists are not familiar enough with the technology and leading specialists are asked to visit the Far Eastern and East Siberian institutes to remedy the situation, since radioisotope equipment is extermely efficient. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0215 GMT 10 Sep 80 SK]

PAVLOVSKIY ADDRESSES MOSCOW CEREMONY MARKING TANKMEN'S DAY

LD180703 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Moscow Ceremony"]

[Excerpts] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the working people and public of Moscow and of soldiers of the capital's garrison devoted to Tankmen's Day was held at the M. V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army on 12 September.

In the Presidium of the meeting were Army General I. G. Pavlovskiy and Col Gen Engr V. M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense ministers; V. I. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; L. A. Voronin, first deputy minister of the defense industry; Col Gen G. V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General I. N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate; Army General V. I. Varennikov, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; Col Gen V. Z. Yakushin, chief of the Ground Forces Main Staff; Col Gen Yu. M. Potapov, chief of Tank Troops; Chief Marshal of Armored Troops P. A. Rotmistrov; other eminent military leaders, tank troop veterans and representatives of the capital's party and soviet organizations and labor collectives.

The meeting was addressed by Army General I. G. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

The participants in the ceremonial meeting unanimously adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

PAVLOVSKIY ADDRESSES CARPATHIAN COUNCIL ON COMPETITION

LD171333 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Sep 80 p 2

[Our correspondent report: "High Effectiveness in Competition"]

[Text] The Ground Forces Military Council has examined the question of the progress of socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress among the troops of the Red Banner Carpathian Military District. Reports were heard from Col Gen N. Abashin, first deputy commander of the district, and Maj Gen V. Silakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the district.

It was noted at the Military Council session that some work has been done among the district troops in fulfilling the tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum decisions, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Socialist Competition for a Fitting Greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress."

At the same time unutilized reserves were indicated for increasing the effectiveness of competition and its influence on the quality of fulfillment of combat training tasks. The necessary attention is not devoted to competition between units everywhere. In some places organizational work is only stepped up at the time when pledges are adopted and results summed up, and there is no day-to-day check on the achievement of the targets outlined.

The resolution adopted stresses that the main efforts in all organizational and political work in the final stage of the training year must be directed toward the successful fulfillment of tasks facing the troops and pledges adopted. Here it is necessary to make active use of the recommendations put forward by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the Alma-Ata celebrations. It is necessary to analyze in depth, from the standpoint of party requirements, the state of affairs in and the progress of competition, to expose shortcomings and to adopt every measure to ensure their flexible elimination.

The session was addressed by Army General I. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief, Ground Forces, and USSR deputy defense minister.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EXAMINES SELF-RELIANCE OF MILITARY COMMANDERS

LD281003 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 22 August 1980 publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Precongress Platform" and the headline "Autonomy Is A Feature of the Commander" a 2,000-word article by Col Gen Yu. Maksimov, commander of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District, discussing, on the basis of descriptions of various military exercises, the importance of the qualities of autonomy of action [samostoyatelnost] and responsibility in military commanders. Under modern warfare conditions, Maksimov states, "the commander's ability to act autonomously acquires decisive significance," and goes on to argue that "passiveness and irresoluteness in an exercise lead to the nonfulfillment of the task and, in battle, to defeat." At the same time, he continues, autonomy should be based on "firm professional training and profound knowledge of tactics, and the potential of equipment and armaments," and emphasizes the importance of the training process in developing this quality in commanders.